Bombay Branch,
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
17th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6925
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	6395
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	.....
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th May, 1905.

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BOMBAY,

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Schmitz	24th June 1905.
DUMBIA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 535. 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
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The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

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Bombay.

MAY 1st 1905.
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The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B A	City of Agra	4508	*Brown	8th May	20th "	2nd Jun.	16th Jun
A	City of Vienna	467	Morrison	18th "	7th Jun.	20th "	25th "
B	Merton Hall	4331	Prowse	9th Jun.	22nd "	6th July.	11th Jul.
B	Aston Hall	3627	*M'Fee	24th "	7th July	21st "	28th "

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to
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Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on or about 30th May, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed.

FOR MARMUGOA MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,900 tons, on or about 30th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 30th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th May, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	2nd June 1905
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th " "
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 400

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	30th May.

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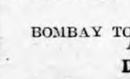
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE,

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	.....	15th July 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 12 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belaito	17th July 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Hornby Road, No. 13.

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REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

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Sole Agents :—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
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ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

there is more convenience and comfort than in any other hotel in the East.

The whole place has been fitted up regardless of cost, and everything the traveller is likely to require is found within its walls.

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TURKISH BATH NOW OPEN.

FROM 7 A.M. TO 5 P.M. for GENTLEMEN,

SINGLE TICKET (including Shampoo) ..... Rs. 3-8
BOOK of 12 TICKETS Ditto ..... " 30-0

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FRENCH and ITALIAN Specialities as served in EUROPE.

FRENCH and ITALIAN PASTRY.

THE TAJ MAHAL ICE CREAMS are unsurpassed.

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The Hotel has special facilities for undertaking CATERING for LARGE PARTIES in Upcountry and for DINNER PARTIES in Bombay.

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Telegrams "Palace," BOMBAY.

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28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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THE ITALIAN STORES.

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105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

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CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

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FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES FOURRES, etc., or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS, CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
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MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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FOR PERUSAL IN THE
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Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 29TH.
THE LAST NIGHT,
THE NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
A GRAND MUSICAL
"POT POURRI"
24 ITEMS.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Messrs HARRY TESSMANN and MAX ROMMEL jointly TO SIGN OUR FIRM by per procuration.

A. BLASCHECK & CO.

Bombay, 27 May, 1905.

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Specification No. 1:—Motor Generator.
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Specification No. 3:—Steam Boiler.
Specification No. 4:—O I Arc Lamp posts and Carriers.
Specification No. 5:—Cables and Accessories.
Specification No. 6:—W I Gas piping.

Copies of respective Specifications, general conditions, and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 12 or Rs. 2 for each Specification (not returnable).

Tenders on the prescribed forms, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Electric Plant" must reach the Undersigned not later than the 12th June, 1905, before noon.

KILABHAI DULABHRAM DALAL, L. C. E
For Chief Engineer, Baroda State,
Baroda.

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ALL whose professional duties make a knowledge of German necessary or desirable, are informed that a GERMAN COURSE will commence at St. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL, next July, provided a sufficient number of applications are received in time. The course will last two years. For particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL.

COTTON PRESSING MACHINERY.

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AS some MISUNDERSTANDING appears to have arisen with regard to our representation in India, we hereby give Notice that Messrs. DUNCAN, STRATTON & Co., of Bombay, are our SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency, Punjab, Sindh and Rajputana, and such parts of the United Provinces and Central Provinces and Madras Presidency as lie East of Longitude 80°, and South of Latitude 14°, for the Sale of our Hydraulic Cotton Presses, Pumping Engines, Pumps &c. Also Steam Hammers, Steam Presses, and Pile Drivers.

And we further notify that no other person or persons are officially authorised to offer our machinery for sale in the districts abovenamed.

For NASMYTH, WILSON & CO., LD,
EDWARD H. GREG, JUN.
Managing Director,
Bridgewater Foundry Patricroft,
Near Manchester,

27th April 1905.

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Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

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(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
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THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.

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TO SMOKERS.

WE can recommend to our Patrons our only choice and mild Gorey's Brand Sumatra Cigars, made by best Manufacturers at Trichinopoly and are above lowest prices.

	Rs.	As.
No. 1 Flor de Gorey in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Bouquet in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Torpedo in box of 50	1	8
No. 1 Gorey's Queen in box of 100	2	10

ALSO ALWAYS IN STOCK.
OAKES and Co's, SPENCER and Co's and MacDOWELL and Co's Mild Cigars.
Price list on application.
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E. E. GOREY & CO.,
OUTFITTERS and CIGAR MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
NEXT TO STOVE DEPOT.

PROF. T. K. GAJJAR'S

PLAGUE SOLUTION. 8 As.

"Has given the best results of any remedy, &c.
—Dr. C. F. Schaffter, Civil Hospital, Jalna

GERMICIDE. 8 As. Will protect you from Plague.

For further particulars, testimonials, &c., write to the address given below.

Free samples to medical men and the trade on enclosing two annas stamps for postage.

Obtainable of all Chemists or from—

SUPDT. T. C. Laboratory, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS BOMBAY."

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 12 to Rs. 25 each.—MARDES & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

WONDER Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PESHOTANJ, Deplomated Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

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WANTED a good TAILOR, capable of cutting out and making young Ladies' School Dresses, &c. Preference given to young widow in need of a home. No objection to Ayah with above qualification. Apply to Box 3451 M., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Horaby Road, Bombay

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 9-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 9-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Hayde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

5 Gross Banister brushes.

Furniture such as reclining chair, lined leather chairs sofas, cupboards, gilt large size pier glasses, chest of drawers writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, Cottage piano by Soundy, large iron safe. "New Home" foot sewing Machine new.

3 bales containing 425 pairs woollen trousers.
1 " " 700 pieces flannel belts.
1 case " 7 rolls 280 yards oil cloth.

On account of the consignee ex. S. S. Arabia—
1689 E. W. 114-142—
29 cases assorted biscuits.

On account and at the risk of Sarabhai Nagindas.
1 new folding harmonium.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Lachminarayen Shivchand and others who traded under the name of Lachminarayen Bauranl, adjudged insolvents—
2 safes, 1 hand letter press, 1 tub, upper part of a cupboard, looking glass and 1 stool.

Also the effects of the insolvents, Ebrahim Haji Suleman and others consisting of safe, some gold dust, 3 silver five francs, 1 note of Republica Argentina for 5 centimas and 1 case check bank cheques.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. Damian Francis de Souza consisting of wearing apparel, trunk, etc.

Also the effects of the late Davisha Janjimul, consisting of silver anklets, ring, buttons, hand embroidery, machines, brass utensils, clothes, etc.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladys' and gents' bicycles by different makers,
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 glass front double seated brougham.
1 bay waler mare, very fast in harness, formerly racer.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st Inst at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 4 A, Wellesly House, Wellington Lines, opposite the Band Stand, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood household furniture also open carved furniture, drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, cabinets, sideboard, bedsteads, almiras, nearly new Hunter gent's bicycle, rugs, ice box, books, lady's and gent's saddles, camera, perambulator, rich table ornaments, windproof lamp etc., the property of Dr. C. H. CAYLEY.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

ON SUNDAY, the 4th Prox, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, below the Byculla Bridge and next to Superintendent Nolan's bungalow and opposite the Gold Mohur Castle, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood house hold furniture, such as sliding dining table and chairs, sideboard with mirror, dinner waggon, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined plush, marbletop tables and teapoys, drawing room and 4 corner cabinets, revolving top office table and seats, iron safe, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, almyras, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, Brussels and Cambay carpets, picture, glassware crockery and plated ware, ebonized sympathetic brass bound and square piano in good order, banjo by Rose, Singer's hand revolving Machine, table ornaments, wind proof lamps etc., the property of O. M. P. CLYNE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Valuable freehold property situate in Apollo street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hummum Street and Dean Street, Fort, Bombay, known as the Sirdar's Wada and the Old Secretariat formerly the property of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., and purchased by him in February, 1886, from Government now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,129 square Yds. or thereabouts and consisting of:

1 Karnal Castle (Old Secretariat Building) fronting Apollo and Hummum streets.
2 Sirdar's Palace fronting Apollo and Bruce streets.
3 Sham's Manzil fronting Hummum and Dean streets.
4 Jaha Manal, fronting Dean and Tamarind streets.
5 Kadar Mansion fronting Tamarind and Bruce streets.
6 A Plot of vacant land 893 Sq. Yds. in area having a frontage of 120 Yds. on Bruce Lane.

The above property will be sold by auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co at Karnal Castle, Apollo Street, Bombay, at 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1905, subject to reserved prices.

The property will be in the first instance put up in one lot and if not so sold it may be put up in six lots as mentioned above.

Particulars and Conditions of sale will be ready on or shortly after 1st June next and can be obtained from the Auctioneers, from Messrs. Little and Co., Bombay, or from Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and Co., Bombay, from whom orders for inspection can also be obtained.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 29th May, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF BUILDING AT NEW BENGALPURA AND UMBERKADI STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., the materials for removal of the following buildings.

All the materials of Houses Street Nos. 2-10 and 3-8 in New Bengalpura and street Nos. 2-11 in Umerkadi street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 29th May, 1905.

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WE have OPENED a SPECIAL BRANCH in which we SUPPLY MOTOR TYRES and other Tyres Accessories. Light and Heavy Motor Tyres of different Sections from 26in. to 32in. kept in Stock.

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Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

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BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
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CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
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Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
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Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Prince Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903 ..... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS
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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net)	5,613 for £1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 369,655
Annual Income	£1,232,120
Assets	£8,688,942

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

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TURKISH TOWELS.

"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" ..... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" ..... „ 7 8 0 „ „

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" „ ..... „ 0 6 9 „ „

ELGIN MILLS, CO., CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet or great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest utlay of two rupees.

BEYNON'S STANDARD SPARKLING AERATED WATERS

ARE FIRST CLASS.

STANDARD PRICE : STANDARD QUALITY.

FREE DELIVERY to regular Customers in Bombay.

Try ZOLAKONE and WHISKEY,

The Drink of the Season, 8 Annas per dozen.

BEYNON & CO.,
HIGH CLASS ENGLISH CHEMISTS and AERATED WATER MAKERS.

THIRTY LESSONS IN HINDUSTANI
BY MR. T. A. NAJM

WITH important Rules on Grammar and idiom explained, and illustrated by sentences in daily use. Could be learnt WITHOUT ANY HELP. A companion for beginners and a help to advanced students.

PRICE Rs. 2.

In Bombay can be had of ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, THACKER and Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., D. B. TARAPOREWALLA SONS and Co., WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM, and Mr. T. A. NAJM, ANJUMANI ISLAM, Bombay, and in Calcutta of THACKER SPINK and Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 26.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £90 3/16 = — 1/16
3 do. Rentes ..... £99 3/4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £106 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 13/16 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 27 1/16 = + 1/8
2 months hence ..... 26 13/16 = + 1/4
Spot in New York ..... 58 3/4 = + 1/4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·17 1/2 = — 1/2
Berlin „ ..... 20·48 3/4 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4·87 = — 1/8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 2 1/8 per cent = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1/8 per cent = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1/2 per cent = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3/4 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 3/8 per cent = unchanged
7 day market loans ..... 1 7/8 per cent = + 1-4

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 value, tone steady.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 8d value

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 28 7/8 done, tone quiet

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 done tone, firmer

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 — 7/8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Rogents, Marwari and Umsinga.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	160,000
Gold to Bombay	60,000
Silver to Hongkong	21,000
Silver to Shanghai	10,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed irregular. East Indian steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 4·61+3. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Imports 28,000 bales. Futures closed irregular.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·45	4·46	4·47
+3	+3	+3
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·47	4·47	4·47
+3	+2	+2
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·47	4·48	4·48
+1	+1	+1

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 19,000 bales
Do last year ..... 3,100 do
Exports to Great Britain ..... 22,000 do
Do do Continent ..... 11,000 do

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 8·50 unchgd
Futures, month of July ..... 8·03 + 7 a
Do. do. December .... 8·18 + 6 b

a Advanced owing to reports of crop damage.
b Advanced owing to "bull" support and short coverings.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 8 5/16 + 1/16
Futures, month of August ..... 8·37 + 5
Do. do. November ..... 8·07 + 5
Tone at close ..... steady.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U S Ports ... 131,000 bales
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports, 586,000 bales
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports, 317,000 bales

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 26th May 1905 :—

Cotton	9,449 bales.
Wheat	33,721 cwts.
Linseed	15,640 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,513 do
Gingellyseed	215 do
Poppyseed	3,320 do
Groundnuts	502 do
Castorseed	829 do
Rice	2,237 do
Myrabollams	1,207 do
Cottonseed	9,080 do
Mowraseed	486 do
Gram	11,726 do
Joowar	12,734 do
Maize	6 do

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms) ...	...	175	105	...
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms) ..	...	186	176	...
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	185	175	...
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	...	189	182	...
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	...	179	173
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	...	181	175
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G)		191	184	...
Akola do. M.-G.)				
Comra good staple (M.-G.)...	...	201	194	...
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	...	193	187	...
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	...	198	192	...
Broach (M.-G.)	...	211	207	203
Bhowngger (M.-G.)	...	191	189	...
Do (H.-G.)	...	193	189	178
Dharwar (S.-G)... ...	...	...	...	214
Westerns	...	...	...	196

May delivery

BOMBAY, MAY, 27.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet but steady.

Cash	98·12
1st Settlement	98 11
2nd do	98·8

Money Market, Tone quiet but steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	14th April	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	28th April	4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th May	5	do.

EXCHANGE—Tone steadier.

Bank T. T.	...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3Months Sight, D.A.		1s. 4 1-8d.
Do, 6 do, do.	...	1s. 4 7-32d. to 3-16d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	...	109 3-4 to 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do.	...	133 to 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	...	137 1 2
Shanghai 30 do.	...	193
Japan 30 do,	...	149

SEEDS,

LINSEED—Tone strong.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Ready business done ...	...	7	9	0
Forward September	...	8	0	0

RAPESEED—Tone quiet,

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	...	6	9	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready		7	2	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	...	7	4	0

POPPYSEED—Tone firm,

Ready business done	...	8	0	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet,

Ready	...	28	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone firm,

White Delhi ready ...	...	4	12	6 per cwt.
Do. Do forward	...	4	12	0 do.
Jubbulpore, Pissi ...	...	30	0	0 per candy

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 bales
Imports 34 000

May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·44	4·45	4·46
—1	—1	—1
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4·46	4·46	4·46
—1	—1	—1
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
4·46	4·47	4·47
—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—The market is steady and prices are unchanged. There is some demand from exporters for this month's shipments, and mills are also in the markets.

In New Crop "Suttas" there is an advance of Rs. 5 per candy, owing to the absence of sellers, and we quote good Broach, delivery 15th, 25th March 1906, Rs. 235 and fully good Bengals, delivery 15th 25th January 1906, Rs. 190.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WHITE—May 24, at Helensburgh, Scotland, Ellen Martha, widow of the late Michael Johnson White, LL D, of Canning College, Lucknow.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ASHBURNER—May 27, at Tardeo, opposite Shivlal Petty Mill, Jeelubai, the only daughter of Dorabji Formasji Ashburner and grand-daughter of Lady Perozbai Jamsetji Jijibhoy.

LINTOTT—May 14, at Chinchpokli, Bombay, the wife of W C Lintott, of a son.

MAHABLESHWAR.

DEATH.

WELDON—May 23, at Mahableshwar, Emma Anne, wife of W. L. Weldon, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay. (English papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CRONAN—May 25, at 154-55, "Broadway House," Madras, the wife of Mr Thomas Cronan, Public Accountant and Auditor, of a daughter.

DUFF—May 17, at Betul, C P, the wife of T G J Duff, D S, C P, Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNG—HEMINGWAY—May 15, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckman, Chas Algernon Richard, 2nd son of the late R Newton Young, of Ollingbury, Wellingborough, to Blanche, youngest daughter of the late John Hemingway, of Cardiff and Richmond, Surrey.

DEATHS.

BARREFOOT—May 22, at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore City, Carcelios Anrop, the beloved husband of Naomi Barefoot, after a severe illness, aged 42 years.

CARDOZ—May 13, at Hubli, Dr D Cardoz, Assistant Civil Surgeon, and Vice-President, Hubli Municipality, aged 54 years.

COWASJEE—May 22, at her residence, No 9, Ezra Street, Dhunbai, widow of the late Hormusjee Cowasjee.

MACE—May 11, at "Lovedale," Arthur Mace (Senior Sergeant Lawrence Asylum), aged 33 years.

IN THE EVENT OF POOR HEALTH

Anything which can be offered you, upon which you may place undoubted reliance, must be very welcome. Good health may be preserved and poor health strengthed, by the continued use of

KEMP'S PROTUMEN.

A food that is all food. It builds up the body and the mind, and enables you to take a far sunnier view of your existence. It is a nourishing and a sustaining substance, and will do you a vast amount of good. It is sold in ¼, ½ and 1lb. packets at Ans. 8, Re. 1, and Rs. 2 by

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE PEOPLE'S CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water, 8-42m., 8-18a. Low water, 1-57.m, 2 3a.
Novelty Theatre, the Bandmann Opera Company.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. China, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-day.

REPORTED THEFT.—Moti Haji Ibrahim, a dealer in gold and silver, having his shop at Musjid Bunder Road has reported to the police that during his absence from the shop for a few minutes on Friday, somebody entered the place and made off with a bag containing Singapore dollars of the value of Rs. 420.

BATHING ACCIDENT.—William Issac, a Christian lad aged seventeen, was, on Friday evening, bathing in the sea at Tank Bunder, when he suddenly disappeared under water, Alexander T. Coster, a distant relative of William who was fishing close by at the time jumped into the water and with the assistance of a few prowmen succeeded in rescuing the lad. The youth was brought ashore in an unconscious state and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A SOCIAL GATHERING OF POONA STUDENTS.—Mr. S. B. Gole, B. A., teacher in the Poona Native Institution wires as follows :—The second gathering of past and present students of the Native Institution, Poona, was held yesterday in Poona. The function came off with signal success owing to the zeal of masters and boys. The programme was nicely arranged. A sumptuous dinner was given to the children in the evening. Mr L.J. Apte B.A., L.L.B., in addressing the boys impressed on the mind of his listeners the necessity of migration when the markets of all labour are overflooded with the necessity of disassociation from politics and of physical education by graduates who now-a-days die a premature death. He also asked them to make their conduct blemeless In the night, the boys got up Othelo in Marathi and the performance reflects credit on the youngsters who acted the various characters.

EX-POONA POLICE OFFICER IN TROUBLE.—On Saturday morning at the Court of the Poona Cantonment Magistrate, before Major E. St. A. Wake, a young European, named Herbert Templeton, an ex-police constable was charged by the Chief Constable of the Cantonment Police with cheating the firm of Messrs Jaffer Jusuff. The accused was brought down to Poona from Nagpur by Inspector Brown of the Central Provinces Police in consequence of an authority issued by the Cantonment Police Inspector, when the accused was arrested at Adheeri on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and placed on his trial. The accused is alleged to have called at the shop of the complainant Ibrahim Harun Jaffer of Messrs. Jaffer, Jusuff & Co. during last month and represented to them that he was employed as a Railway Foreman on a salary of Rs 150, and that he (accused) required a gun and cartridges on hire, the charges for which with an old outstanding of Rs. 40 would be discharged by him. The accused was supplied with what he required and acknowledged receipt in the firm's delivery receipt book. The signature of the accused after he had left the shop was discovered torn off, the bare entry in his hand writing only remaining. The matter was referred by the firm's manager to the head of the firm, who was unable to account for its mysterious disappearance. As the complainant had not heard from the accused and certain information reaching him, which aroused his suspicions, he communicated with the Police. On the authority to arrest the accused being executed by the Central Provinces Police, the gun was recovered the same day from Mr. Nolan, assistant station master at Nagpur, to whom the accused sold the gun and who on hearing of the accused being arrested, furnished the Police with the necessary information, when the Inspector applied for a fresh warrant and brought the accused down to Nagpur on the 22nd instant from Adheeri. After examination of the complainant and his Manager the case was fixed for further hearing next week on the evidence of Mr. Nolan. The accused was ordered to furnish bail for Rs. 500 with two sureties of Rs. 250 each.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday morning Inspector Sullivan charged Kasiram Ramji, a Hindu aged about 25 years, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate with the theft of a piece of cloth valued at Rs. 3-8-0 on Friday evening the property of Dharamsi Mooraji a cloth merchant residing at Pinjrapol Second Lane and having a cloth shop at Falkland Road. It appeared that the accused while passing along the complainant's shop, picked up, without the latter's knowledge, the piece of a striped cloth and tried to run away with it. He was seen committing the theft by a police Ramosi No. 342 who had the accused arrested and taken before the complainant, who found a piece of cloth missing and identified the piece of cloth in the accused's hand as his own. The accused told the Court that on Friday he was drunk and did not know what he had done. He would neither plead guilty nor not guilty. Inspector Sullivan said that the accused was a matriculated man but had brought his ruin upon himself through drink. He had three previous convictions. The Magistrate, after recording evidence in the case sentenced the accused to twelve months' hard labour, out of which two months were to be spent in solitary confinement.

POLICE AND WITNESSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it proper for Police officers under trial to keep Police Constables on patrol for watching the communications between a pleader and his client and witnesses concerned in their prosecution.

It must be quite fresh in the minds of many men that one of the many important points on which the Bombay Presidency Police Committee presided over by Mr. E L Cappel assiduously inquired was now it was that considering the frequent iteration of charges against the police of maltreatment, wrongful confinement and arrest, illegal detention and extortion of confessions &c, the ordinary proportion of convictions for these offences was so disproportionately low! The reasons were not far to seek. It was the weakness of the ryot and the power of the Police, and when Policemen are the accused the chances are ten to one in their favour for they contrive it so cleverly that timid people try to get out of the affair as best they can. The Police try all manner of ways to deter people from giving evidence against them; sometimes they are threatened and sometimes cajoled and sometimes other influences are brought to bear upon them. Here is a typical case of the manner in which policemen behave on occasions of such difficulties. In a case before the First Class Magistrate of Surat, Mr. Ruttanji Rustomji Mirza, Chief Constable for the city of Surat, Mr Rasulkhan, Chief Constable, Chorasi, and four other policemen were charged with extorting confessions. With reference to that case Mr. Ratanji in his evidence taken on oath in the Surat Sessions Case No 2 of 1905 King-Emperor versus Natwarlal Chotalal on 9th March 1905 said "I asked policemen stationed at several places to watch the communications between Ghela (the complainan) his witnesses and pleader. It was some days after the complaint was lodged against me. I did so under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police. If this what Mr. Ratonji says on oath be true one important question arises "Is it proper for a District Superintendent of Police to far to identify himself with the defence of his subordinate police officers in a criminal case wherein they are charged with extorting confessions &c, and wrongful confinement, as to direct policemen to keep a watch over the communications that may pass between a pleader and client and his witnesses. Not only this, but as actually admitted by him during the course of the trial of the case, the District Superintendent of Police went the length of giving a note of recommendation to accused Rasulkhan on Mr. Velinkar, the well-known Police Court Pleader of Bombay.

It may be readily imagined how native witnesses get funky and decline to give evidence the moment they are threatened by police officers, or when they learn that superior police officers actively exert themselves on behalf of their subordinates.

Is not such an action on their part during the course of the trial tantamount to a contempt of Court? Does not that perflously trench upon the rights of freedom of a pleader, and should not some steps be taken to secure that freedom of action and conduct to pleaders and counsel which is their inherited privilege and which is absolutely necessary for the proper administration of justice?—Yours, &c.

JUSTICE.

THE MOTOR CAR DANGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Owing to the necessity, I feel I am under for giving publicity to an accident, which befell me and my party, while I was lately on a short visit to Lanowli, I am compelled to bring the matter to your notice. I allude to a drive in the motor car which has now fully come into fashion in the present scientific age and yet it is not a less growing grievance of the public at the present moment. At the close of the last week, I had taken a trip from Lanowli to the "Karli caves" situated on a hill near by, and had engaged a few bullock carts for conveying thither my whole party. As we were proceeding towards the hill, we met with a motor car driven by a gentleman in a European dress right in the middle of the public road and which came at full speed from the opposite direction. As I found the bullocks of my cart shying at it from a distance, I made a sign and cautioned the driver by a show of my hand, to slacken the speed. No notice of the caution was taken, and the car passed by us with undiminished speed and a terrible noise. The result was, as might be expected from the bullocks in the mofussil, that, one cart, which was ahead of all the other carts, was, in an instant, hurled down in a side ditch, and the cart overturned to the great dismay, of the occupants, all of whom suffered more or less from the fall of the cart, but one of us was thrown out from the cart with a tremendous force against a stone, his left side-ribs being very severely injured thereby. I may also mention by the way, that the gentleman-driver did not even care to stop and enquire about the extent of the injury caused to us by the accident. Now, Sir, it will appear to you from the above facts that, the accident was clearly the result of wanton recklessness and inhuman behaviour of the driver of the car, especially as he ought or have known that the bullocks in the mofussil are not familiar with his scientific machine, and must needs shy at his car, and also that the roads are of a narrow width. It would, therefore seem necessary that early steps should be taken by the authorities to guard against similar accidents in future, in the interests of the public before the drive in the motor car goes too far into the suburban country. It is, indeed a matter much to be regretted that, those, who are not able to manage the motor machine on the road, should dare to imitate a fashion. Yours etc.

V. D.

A MOST BRUTAL ASSAULT.

ACCUSED HEAVILY PUNISHED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday morning, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker charged Mahadeo Parvet, a 'Sadhu," with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Kashia Deova, a beggar-boy aged about six years, on the morning of the 24th instant. It appeared that on the morning in question when Kashia was standing near the Bhuleshwar Temple, where the accused was singing, Kashia laughed at him whereupon the accused held him up in the air by his legs and brought him heavily on the stone ground with face downwards in consequence of which the boy bled profusely from the nose and mouth. He sustained a fracture of his nose-bone and received many other injuries on his face, which totally disfigured him in appearance. The accused then tried to run away but he was eventually arrested and handed over to the police. The boy was taken to the G. P. Hospital.

His Worship after recording medical evidence in the case convicted the accused, who had pleaded guilty, remarking that it was a most brutal assault without any reasonable provocation. His Worship sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A MANCHESTER Grammar School boy wrote in an essay :—"A friend is a person who knows all about you, and likes you all the same."

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery, and is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, 2s, 3d. Of Chemists, PARI MEDICINE CO. TempleChambers, E.London, C S Eng., KEMP & CO., Bombay

ANOTHER BIG FIRE IN BOMBAY.

DAMAGE TURNS LAKHS.

ON Saturday night the neighbourhood of the Princes Dock, where godowns containing goods of various description are situated, was the scene of a big conflagration. The fire originated in a big godown situated at the Junction of Sholapur Street and Argyle Road. The building belonged to Nensey Napoo, a Hindu merchant of this city, and was in the occupation of Messrs. Charles Philimore and Company, who had stored therein provisions, of beer and cases of wines and spirits to the value of Rs. 1,20,000. The origin of the outbreak has not been ascertained, but it is said that the flames started from that part of the building which was used as office. The fire was first noticed by a police Ramosee on duty in the street, at a quarter to 11 o'clock. He immediately gave the alarm and the fire brigade stations were at once communicated with. The Baboola Tank engine under Mr. Champ promptly came on the scene followed by the Port Trust engine under Mr. Mason. The Municipal steamers from Gowalia Tank, Fort, Byculla, Chinchpoogly and Colaba also arrived. But the fire, which must have been burning some hours before it was discovered, spread fast and furiously to the whole building, and when the engines began the attack the entire premises were well alight. The fire, brigade, whose operations were directed by Mr. Nicholls, worked manfully and succeeded in saving stores of the value of about Rs. 40,000. The roof of the godown was off in a short time and a south-westerly wind carried the flames to the two adjoining buildings owned by Wagji Becher. The fire brigade thereupon wisely determined to adopt measures towards checking the progress of the fire. These latter buildings were stacked to their utmost capacity with thousands of bags of linseed and castor-oil seed. They were in the occupation of Ismail Begmahomed and Chonilal Jasraj. Lines of hose were carried over these godowns, but the jets could not be played effectively through the tiers of bags ranged many deep. It was not until all the doors of the godowns were opened and piles of bags removed that the fire brigade could successfully operate. The fire was brought under control in two hours after it was discovered and was put out at 3 o'clock in the morning, when nearly all the engines returned to their respective stations. The police under Superintendent Williamson and Inspector Fish maintained order among a very large crowd of people who had assembled to witness the fire. The damage sustained by the different parties is as follows:—Messrs Charles Philimore and Company, Rs. 80,000; Nensey Napoo, Rs. 22,000; Wagji Becher, Rs. 10,000; Chunilal Jasraj Rs. 1,00,000 and Ismail Begmahomed Rs 1,00,000; total Rs. 3,12,000. The Insurance Companies involved in the loss by the fire are the London and Lancashire, the Leopold London and Globe, the Yorkshire and the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Companies, the last Company being the heaviest sufferer.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"THE EARL AND THE GIRL."

THE large number of play-goers who flocked to the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday night, to witness the second production (by special request) of that popular London Musical Comedy, "The Earl and the Girl," enjoyed themselves to the full in spite of the heat and the discomfort of the hard seats. If a consensus of opinion were taken among Bombay theatre-goers who have supported the Bandmann Company during their present visit as to which of the pieces produced by the Company has caught the public favour most, the palm would, we imagine, be given to "the Earl and the Girl." Nothing lends itself more to success in the production of a musical comedy than the adaptability of the chief characters to their parts, and on Saturday night the principal roles gave all the leading members of the Company, scope for a display of histrionic ability which has certainly never been surpassed in Bombay within our recollection. The piece sparkles with fun and humour and no play in the repertoire of the Company has kept the audience more amused. The staging, costumes, songs, and music all caught the public fancy and everything went off without a hitch of any kind. The songs in particular were very good and Miss Corlass' rendering of "In Zanzibar" and Mr. Roberts, "What ho! I'm a Lord" were greeted with thunders of applause. The plot is a very simple one and is as follows :—

Jim Chees', a wandering mountebank and dog stealer, is staying at the Fallow-Field Arms where he meets a number of ladies and gentlemen in fancy costumes who were going to a fancy dress ball at Stole Hall. Among the arrivals, comes a Mr. Richard Wargrave who has come in for the title of the Earl of Stole as well as for the estates, but this gentleman as yet is ignorant of the fact as he is keeping himself dark, in order to elude his creditors and an American millionaire named Downham with whose daughter he has eloped and who is hunting him with the object of killing him.

Wargrave meets Chees and bribes this individual to impersonate him. Chees after some hesitation consents and to Wargrave's annoyance, a solicitor arrives at that moment and Chees being pointed to as Mr. Wargrave gives him the welcome news that he is now the Earl of Stole. At this news, Chees becomes the Lion of the day and a great fuss is made of him so that he attends the Fancy Dress Ball and cuts a big dash. While in the height of his enjoyment he is suddenly confronted by Downham and Mrs Shimmering Black a strong woman, who both want his life so that poor Cheese has a very rough time, but the real Mr. Wargrave) eventually comes to his rescue and settles every thing to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Mr. Roberts was at his best in the part of Jim Cheese and kept the house in continual roars of laughter, being well supported in his efforts by Miss Karkeek who as Liza Shoddam shared the fun and humour of the piece with him. Mr. O'Connor as Dick Wargrave and Miss Georgie Corlass as Elphin Hayes, round whom the principal interest of the play centres were both seen to great advantage and the excellent manner in which they sustained their respective roles had a good deal to do with the success attained by the Company. Mr Sinclair Cotter impersonated Mr. Talk, an English solicitor, and Mr. Mark Lester, Downham, an American solicitor and both gave a capital rendering of their parts. Miss Nora Morra made a charming Daisy Fallowfield, while Miss Minnie Leslie as Mrs. Shimmering Black was impressive.

To-night is the last appearance of the Company and there should be a crowded house to bid them farewell.

RECALL OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

A telegraphic message has been received from the Portuguese Minister of Marine recalling his Excellency General Galhardo, Governor-General of Portuguese India. The reason of his re-call so sudden is a surprise to the Portuguese community. It is believed that H. E. will leave India for Lisbon by about the 15th June next. It is not known who will be his successor.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1905.

A ROYAL VISIT.

As a sample of a royal progress in the eighteenth century, the journey of Catherine of Russia to the Crimea is one of the most remarkable of modern times. The enterprise was planned by Patoumkin as we learn in "the Courtships of Catherine the Great" by Philip E. Sergeant, to which interesting volume we have previously referred. Patoumkin had been the Empress's favourite for two years, and had then gradually taken up the role of Prime Minister and practically Mayor of the Palace, in which position he enjoyed the entire confidence of Catherine until his death in 1793. He made all the arrangements connected with the long journey from north to south of the Russian Empire, fixed the places of meeting with the King of Poland and with Joseph Emperor of Austria on the route. This latter meeting was eagerly desired by Catherine who looked to Austria for an alliance against the Turks. The French, English and Austrian ministers were invited to join in the journey, some of the courtiers, the then favourite Mamonoff and several maids of honor were of the party. There was a long train of fourteen carriages and nearly two hundred sledges to accommodate every one. At every stage five hundred and sixty horses were waiting. The journey began in January 1787. The days were short and cold, seventeen degrees of frost were registered, but on both sides of the road, at frequent intervals, were set alight enormous piles of fir, cypress, birch and pine, through which the procession posted along. The rate of progress was forty miles a day. At seven at night they stopped, lodging in towns or villages as the case might be, and cold as it was, so cold as to freeze men's beards stiff, the roads were crowded with subjects eagerly waiting to get a glimpse of Catherine, their Empress, and salute her. Patoumkin was a clever minister for he managed to convey to his Sovereign the impression of unbounded prosperity in the provinces she passed through. At the limit of each Government, the Governor met the Empress, escorting her to the next boundary. Kief, the capital of the old Tsars, was reached on the 9th of February and a stay of over a month was made there. Deputations of Cossacks, Tartars, Khirgiz, Kalmucks, Georgians, Crimeans, and in fine, men from every quarter of the Empire came to see Catherine. Balls, dinners and Court functions kept every one busy day and night.

Patoumkin joined the Imperial party at Kief and this Viceroy of the Crimea immediately assume the part of host to his Sovereign and gave a series of the most elaborate and expensive entertainments. One firework alone is said to have cost 40,000 roubles. Full courts were held once or twice a week, balls and concerts alternately. Specially favoured visitors spent the evenings with Catherine, M. de Segur, the French chronicler of the journey says "the Empress disappeared and only an amiable woman was seen; they told stories, played billiards, and talked on literature." Versemaking was a favourite diversion all through the journey. When a grand cannonade announced the breaking up of the ice on the Dnieper, a flotilla was made ready to convey the Royal Party to the Black Sea and on the first of May Catherine started in a galley followed by eighty vessels. A band of twelve musicians was on each of the seven specially fine vessels, that headed the procession, they were beautifully painted and decorated and manned by uniformed crews. Patoumkin's was the brain that directed everything; he lavished money to make the tour a success. On the banks of the river were triumphal arches, garlands and architectural decorations; even villages were transformed into cities, and cottages into palaces, according to Segur. Some said the buildings had only fronts and that the same throngs of people were moved on from place to place. No wonder Catherine had christened Patoumkin the "Force of Nature." He brought art and artifice to his aid in the splendid achievement of this progress. At Kief, Stanislaus, the Polish king, had been three months waiting and had spent three million livres on a fete that was to last three hours. He appeared incognito, as simple Count Poniatowsky. There was a sumptuous banquet served on the occasion, and the King and Catherine who had been lovers twenty-five years before, parted once more, he having met with some success in counteracting in the Empress's mind the plots that were rife to ruin him.

The next important incident was the meeting with the Emperor Joseph of Austria, at Kaidak. He travelled as Count Falkenstein without a retinue. Catherine landed with only a suite of three. These had to cook a repast at the place of meeting, the house of a Cossack, and did not prove themselves adepts. From Kaidak the Royal party moved on to see the site selected for the new town, Ekaterinoslav, called after the Empress, and thence to Kherson. Here again Patoumkin had made the most magnificent preparations for Catherine and her guests. His intention in thus dazzling the ruler was to inspire her with a determination to expel the Turks from Constantinople and with this purpose to form an alliance with Austria. An incident happened that fired Catherine's zeal. She desired to inspect the Turkish shore, but a dozen Turkish war-vessels placed themselves "very uncivilly" across the river. Catherine was furious and indicated that the Turkish stronghold, Otchakof must disappear as such from the map. The next year Austria and Russia were fighting the Turks. In the Crimea. Catherine realised her hope of seating herself on a Mussulman throne that her arms had won. The whole party lodged in the magnificent Khan's palace. At Inkerman, Catherine inspected the Euxine fleet, which Patoumkin had built and equipped in two years. The party travelled all over the peninsula resting in splendid tents luxuriously provided with all that could be required. There were military spectacles to enjoy Tartar evolutions, and vast firework displays, five miles of hills were illuminated with three lines of coloured fires, with Catherine's cypher blazing on a conical hill in the centre; an explosion of one hundred thousand rockets concluded that entertainment. The return journey to St. Petersburg was completed on the 22nd of July by a different route, a stay of a month being made at Moscow. Catherine presented to each member of the party a medal bearing her profile on one side and a map of the tour on the reverse. The journey which was pronounced by the French minister, the Prince de Ligne, one of the most beautiful dreams of his life, cost Patoumkin seven million roubles or £700,000.

BUILDING BOTH WAYS.

THE "New York Times" is an enterprising journal. One of its recent ventures was the erection of a new and most aspiring office in the centre of the city. It was not only the very highest of New York's sky-scrapers when it was built, having twenty-five floors rising 476 feet above the level of the street, but it sank lower into the depths of the earth than any other. Below the ground level, twenty fleet, are the platforms of the new subway station which is just under the "Times" building. The trains, running south and north connect "Times" Square with every place eight or ten miles away. Besides the subway station there are no less than two storeys of underground arcades, belonging to the "Times" most of them rented by all sorts of shop-keepers, First come the delivery offices of the "New York Times" itself, then barbers', boot-blacks', stenographers' establishments, telegraph and telephone offices, and without leaving the arcades a man may buy at these shops any mortal thing he requires for use or ornament. There is a still greater depth to which the "Times" building goes; 50 feet down are its press-rooms where four Hoe machines turn out 192,000 sixteen-page newspapers hourly, and where the stereotype plates are cast. These are set in the composing room on the sixteenth storey above. Besides all this machinery and the et ceteras required, paper and coal have storing accommodation in this subterranean floor, the engine-rooms are here, the lift-machinery, and a machine shop for repairs. Twelve feet still lower are erected pumps for drainage. Thus a space of sixty feet below street-level has been excavated and utilised for this most unique building. It will not long remain the solitary instance of a building with subterranean annexes. If the example of the "Times" is largely followed, New York will be duplicated in its lower regions. Some of the great stores are losing no time in providing immediate access from their establishments to the nearest sub-way station and that is the beginning of an underground road to shops, however distant. It is reminiscent of the late American farmer who, finding he could not make a satisfactory profit out of his farm put the land up on end and cultivated both sides of it.

A NEW TOOL STEEL.

IT is interesting to note that a new and important development has recently been made by an English firm, the Sheffield Steel Makers, Limited, in the manufacture of tool steel, which is likely to have an important bearing upon the future of the tool-steel industry. The new steel has been put upon the market under the name of "Unor." This steel does not resemble any steel which has been made so far by producers of tool steel, and its characteristics mark it as an entirely new class of material. "Unor" steel has the property of air hardening, and possessing other valuable capacities; it will serve equally well for the processes of finishing and of roughing. The treatment required to manufacture tools from steel of this description has established a record for simplicity. All that is necessary to harden it is to heat it to a bright red, and not beyond the "critical point," as is the case with current types of high-speed steel, and to allow it to cool naturally in the air without the use of an air blast. The obviation of the use of an air blast simplifies the process greatly. To anneal "Unor" steel for easy machinery, all that is required is to heat it to a cherry red, let the heat sink over the fire to a very dark red, and then to plunge it in the water. Experiments have proved that it can be re-hardened or softened any number of times, and that the wearing quality of this new tool material does not deteriorate in any way in the course of these processes. The makers of "Unor" steel are determined to put the material quickly before the engineering world, and arrangements have been made for its manufacture in large quantities.

WATER DRINKING ON THE MARCH.

A SUBJECT of some interest to soldiers in India is the thirst of the soldier on the march and its satiation. Major-General Sir William Knox has recently been giving his views on the subject, and some of his remarks recall some of the statements made by an American medical officer, Major Charles Woodruffe, of the United States Army, who, in his work on "The Effects of Tropical Light on White Men" makes the following remarks regarding water drinking in tropical climates on the march:—"It is a physiological necessity to drink much under such conditions . . . . but it is a physical impossibility in war to carry enough water along, so we teach soldiers to conserve their water-supply and drink as little as possible on the march. We know full well when we tell them this and train them to it that many will suffer from sunstroke; but that is inevitable. Certain officers, who do no know why we so teach the soldiers, have imagined it is a physiological necessity, and we constantly read in papers and books that soldiers are in better health and stand the march better if they drink little or no water. No greater error was ever written, for it is the opposite of the truth. To be healthy in such conditions soldiers should drink freely and often, but as such is impossible we do the next thing, and tell them to preserve the valuable water as long as possible by drinking sparingly." The question is one which is worth studying in India where the possibility of water transport or supply on the march might be considered with advantage.

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL DEFENCES.

THE current number of the "Nineteenth Century and After" contains a very interesting and instructive article by Major-General Frank S. Russell on the alleged weakness of the national defences and the supposed liability of the United Kingdom to invasion. The question of an invasion of the British Isles is plainly fundamental, for if we admit the possibility of invasion in force, we must spare no expense that will enable us to meet it. We shall keep a great army at home, and we shall spend vast sums in fortifications, which the Navy says should be expended on floating defences. No invasion has ever been planned or reasonably conceived that did not count on finding support from disaffection in the United Kingdom, but such help will not be there to help any future invader. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to discuss the question after all, for the naval and military advisers of the Crown have expressed their satisfaction with our defences, and, at least, if we do all that is necessary to be done to provide a foreign fighting army, by organising the resources of the country through a proper system of training for youths and wise administration of the force that already exists, there must always be a sufficiency of soldier-like men for our needs.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe, on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, were:—Sir James and Lady Bourdillon and Sir Wm. Colvin.

FROM careful inquiries made in the Kangra and Kulu Valleys, it appears that 20,000 persons perished in the earthquake. The first estimate was 15,000 but a rough census taken in the towns and hamlets shows that the loss of life was heavier by about 5,000.

THE members of the Railway Board will leave Simla in July for the Monsoon Tour. They will visit Calcutta, Hyderabad (the Deccan), Madras, and Ootacamund to consult the railway Agents and local Governments on railway matters.

REPORTS received at Malakand State that Mian Gul and the Chief of Barwa have succeeded in occupying the Maidan Valley in Jandoal, and that part of the Movable Column has started for the Swat Valley. The Guides' Cavalry should reach Chakdarrah to-day. Details of the movements will be found in our telegraphic columns.

THE following officers of the Telegraph Department, who have been officiating as substantives pro tem in their appointments, since the 27th August 1904, have now been granted full substantive promotion:—Mr. Leach, Deputy Director-General, Mr. Dempster, Director, Mr. James, Deputy-Director, and Mr. Lees, Chief Superintendent, 1st Class.

PLAGUE returns for the week ending the 20th instant show 35,402 deaths compared with 41,213 in the week preceding. The principal figures were Punjab, 25,340 against 29,385; United Provinces, 5,132 against 9,220; Bengal, 1,069 against 1,660; Rajputana, 2,142 against 3,292; Bombay Districts, 595 against 838; Burma, 58 against 74; Kashmir, 200 against 295; Bombay City, 594 against 679; and Calcutta, 172 against 324.

MIAN GUL, younger brother of the Nawab of Dir, has found a supporter in Ahmad Khan, the Chief of Barwa; and Jandoal is now reported to be in a ferment of excitement. The Nawab has collected his forces, and fighting is reported to have occurred already. Mian Mul has a certain number of sympathisers in Dir itself, though he failed utterly to make good his pretensions to the Nawabship last cold weather. He considers now that he has a better chance of success, having intrigued with Ahmad Khan during his residence in Peshawar; and then having escaped from supervision when he thought the time was ripe for action.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STUART BEATSON, who has been sent Home on special duty in connection with the Royal Tour in India, will return early in July, and various arrangements for the visits of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Native States can then be proceeded with. It is the preliminary work in these cases that is of most importance, for a tour runs smoothly when every detail has carefully been planned out beforehand. The reception which their Royal Highnesses will get at the hands of the Chiefs honoured with visits are certain to be of a princely kind, both as regards ceremonies and the lighter functions connected with a Royal tour. In some instances sport, in the nature of big-game shooting, will be an item in the programme, and the arrangements for this must be completed well in advance. The shoot in the Nepal Terai will, in particular, be made one that should prove a record in every way.

THE opening next month of the broad gauge line of railway which will connect Ludhiana with Ferozepore, and the latter station with McLeodganj on the Southern Punjab system, writes the "Pioneer" should have an important influence on the export trade of the Central Punjab. Hitherto Hoshiarpur and Jalundur have had to content themselves with connection with Karachi by way of Lahore and Multan; but after the 10th of June the new line through Ferozepur will give direct communication with the seaboard. This will lessen the pressure on the Lahore-Multan-Samasata section of the North-Western Railway, and will therefore simplify traffic arrangements. Further, the tracts of country east of the Lahore-Bhatinda line will benefit greatly by the railway which traverses it from east to west, while the same may be said of the tract south-westwards from Ferozepur. From a military point of view the new line is distinctly an advantage as placing Ferozepur and its arsenal in closer touch with Umballa.

A WRITER in the New York "Sartorial Art Journal" affirms that the soul of the craftsman can express itself more fully and clearly in tailoring than in any other trade. If he is an artist, he can make overcoat, undercoat, waistcoat, or trousers seem a sensuous haze, a reverie in colour, a riot in action, or a vigorous portrayal of conflicting emotions in a decimated field of question; and if he is a musician he can impart to his sartorial creations an impression that suggests the bleating of a lamb, the clashing of cymbals, the rat-tat of a drum, the ragtime movement of a cakewalk, the wail of despair, the shout of triumph, the roar of a lion, or the bray of an ass.

M. LESSAR says:—The day on which Russia extends the frontier to include any large number of Chinamen as Russian subjects will be fatal to Russian rule in Siberia. Even as it is we are hard put to it to keep the Chinese out of the Siberian lands. If we annexed Manchuria, all attempts to stem the flood of Chinese immigration must be abandoned. Every Chinese settler would claim to have been originally a Russian subject. They would crowd in every year and crowd us out. He added that he believed M. Witte was strong for evacuation. So was Count Lamsdorff. So, he believed, was the Czar. "Against us we have the Army, with Kuropatkin at its head. He is believed to be in favour of retaining everything now in our possession. But," concluded M. Lessar, "it is madness—suicidal madness."

YOUNGER PARLIAMENTS.

CHANGES WHICH HAVE COME WITH AGE.

THE disturbances of the past few days were anticipated by the "St. James's Gazette" which recalled how the time has often been changed since the Mother of Parliaments attained her full growth, and became practically what she is to-day. After the Wars of the Roses and the decimation of the old feudal baronage, the House, as we know, rose rapidly in importance, and its rules, customs, and proceedings assumed a shape in which they became matter of interest to our own generation. How many gentlemen, who wended their way down Parliament-street the other afternoon are aware that in the golden days of Elizabeth they might have had to turn out at six o'clock in the morning? Not so very long ago, when debates were seldom adjourned, and "we sat them out like gentlemen, who had been used to be up all night all their lives, the House often rose at an hour, when, in the 16th century, it was just beginning business. Such early sittings, however, were not the rule. When the House met at 6 a. m., it usually rose at eleven. But the ordinary duration of a sitting in Queen Elizabeth's reign was from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. As the dinner hour grew later, the House grew later too. In Charles the Second's time, it sat from nine to four. In 1693 nine o'clock was exchanged for ten; and so gradually it got on to two o'clock in the afternoon, an unreasonably late hour in speaker Onslow's estimation, who regretted the degeneracy of members, unable or unwilling to begin work before 2 o'clock. Such, however, continued to be the hour of meeting till Mr. Pitt's time. But in Elizabeth's reign Parliament was obliged to hold afternoon sittings and in June, 1572, the House of Commons ordered that they should be held from three to six. Committees sat in the afternoon, and frequently, if not regularly, in Serjeant's-inn, Chancery-lane.

IN JAMES'S TIME.

Sir Simonds D'Ewes has left us an account of the opening of Parliament by James I., which is interesting and amusing. His Majesty wore his crown, and was otherwise "richly caparisoned," and what is curious is that, as he passed along from Whitehall to Westminster, he spoke to the people on each side of him in very affable terms, contrary to his usual custom, which was rather to abuse any crowd that pressed round him. Also what seems still more strange to those who have witnessed recent pageants of the same kind, the street was then so narrow that the King as he rode along was within speaking distance of the ladies at the windows; and that he spoke from his horse to the Duchess of Buckingham. Also, seeing a group of ladies "all in yellow bands," he hurled an exclamation at them too impolite to be repeated. Yellow or orange, we suppose, was the Puritan colour; at least it was so in the Civil War. When James opened his last Parliament he drove down to Westminster "in great state in a chariot of pure crimson velvet." When the Lords, in 1621, desired to thank the King personally for his gracious speech, they appointed a deputation to wait upon him, which was introduced by the Prince of Wales, supported by the two Archbishops. Charles here appeared as spokesman of the Peers, and said he was commanded by the Lords of the Upper House of Parliament to render their most humble thanks unto his Majesty, etc.—a function which we doubt if any Prince of Wales has ever performed since. With this may be coupled Pepys' account of the coronation of Charles II., on which occasion he put on his velvet coat for the first time. He was deeply impressed with the splendour of the scene, and winds up his narrative with the following reflection:—"Now after all this I can say that besides the pleasure of the sight of these glorious things, I may now shut my eyes against any other object, and not for the future trouble myself to see things of state and show as being sure never to see the like again in this world."

The Speaker, in early times, was held to be the creature of the sovereign, and members of the House of Commons regarded him as a spy. This was the origin of the whole House resolving itself into Committee. It was only another way of securing freedom of debate without the presence of the Speaker. This high functionary, who is now clothed with so much dignity, and treated with so much reverence, was in those days liable to many tokens of disrespect. Sometimes a member would walk up to his seat in the House without bowing to the chair or taking off his hat. Sometimes he would snap his fingers at the Speaker. Once, it is on record, that some pleasant gentleman, "in a loud and violent manner, contrary to the usage of Parliament," coming close up behind the chair, cried "Bawl" in the Speaker's ear, "to the great terror and affrightment of the Speaker and the members of the House." There were doubtless many members, who enjoyed the joke, and were perfectly free from terror. What became of the humorous legislator, himself who thus contributed at once to the amusement and alarm of his fellow senators is not on record. He seems to have escaped scot free, without any amends being made to the insulted dignity of the mace. Another practice, of which Speaker Lenthall complained, though free from all open insolence, must have been, if possible, more annoying than either derisive shouts or discourteous gestures. Members were in the habit of leaving the House in the middle of the most important business, to go to their dinners, or to the theatre, or to the bowling-green, keeping the Speaker in the chair till they came back, for it seems that he was obliged to wait for them. The non-attendance of members was as much complained of then as now. On an election petition in 1678, in which the Tory Party and the King himself were deeply interested, through Tory members neglecting to attend in their places, the election at Aldborough, for which Sir John Reresby a staunch Tory, had been returned, was declared void. In those days, before the passing of the Grenville Act, election petitions were heard before the House itself, and unless the charge against the sitting member was something very gross indeed, he was supported by the political party to which he belonged, and, of course, if that was in a majority, the seat was safe. But it might be lost, as happened in this case, through the carelessness of those whose duty it was to be present.

RIOTOUS MEMBERS.

Disorderly and unbecoming conduct was then, as now, of frequent occurrence, though it differed in kind. Members do not now chew tobacco, or eat nuts and oranges in the House, like the gods in the gallery of a theatre. But blows have been exchanged between members in quite recent times; and there were precedent for that kind of riot in the 17th century. In March, 1677, Sir John Reresby records that a gentleman had his ears boxed in the House of Commons. The Speaker, however, contrived to settle the affair without the assistance of the Sergeant at Arms. The combatants promised never to do so any more, and the Speaker took their word, though the chance of its being kept was, we should think somewhat of the slightest. The men of those days were prone to take offence, and a frown or a glance was sufficient to provoke a quarrel, especially if the offender had looked in an "unparliamentary manner." In 1642 a member rose to speak against a Bill which he thought injurious to his constituents, and the member who had introduced it at once appealed to the Speaker, on the ground that the gentleman had 'looked very fiercely on him while he spoke," and that it was done in an "unparliamentary manner." His appeal, however, was in vain from which it would appear that "the fierceness" in question was privileged, and, therefore no breach of order. The barking and cock-crowing with which members in our grandfathers' days made known their impatience of a tedious speech, or a needlessly prolonged debate, had their counterpart in Queen Elizabeth's time, though the malcontents gave vent to their feelings in a much more disagreeable manner. "They hawked and spat and kept up a great coil." A well-known baronet member for one of the Midland counties in the middle of the last century greatly endeared himself to the House by the perfection to which he had brought the art of crowing; and a rumour, greatly to his honour, was at one time in circulation to the effect that early one morning, when he had exerted himself with peculiar power against a wearisome discussion, he was answered by a bird from the outside which had chanced to stray within hearing.

(Concluded on page 7.)

THE BALTIC FLEET.

WARSHIPS SUNK.

THE WAR IN MANCHURIA.

REPORTED RUSSIAN SUCCESSE.

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION TO CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 26.

Reuter (Shanghai) wires that seventeen ships of the Baltic Squadron anchored last night off the Saddle Islands.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that the Baltic ships which anchored off Saddle Islands left last evening.

The "Standard" publishes a telegram from Shanghai stating that the Russian Cruisers "Rion and "Smolensk" convoyed several volunteer ships to Wusung.

The officers declare that the Baltic ships are in good fighting trim.

They also declare that the stories regarding Admiral Rozdestvensky's illness are grotesque exaggerations.

The Taotai at Shanghai has protested to the Russian Consulate against the presence of the Russian Volunteer ships.

The Taotai has asked the Russians to leave Wusung in twenty-four hours.

Reuter wires from Tokio this afternoon that Admiral Rozdestvensky is off Tsushima, and it is reported that Admiral Togo's fleet has engaged him.

LATER.

A later despatch from Reuter at Tokio says that apart from the fact that Rozdestvensky's main fleet steaming in two columns with his battleships on the starboard and gunboats and cruisers on the port has appeared in the Straits of Tsushima, all information regarding to-day's historic events there is either withheld or transmission refused.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the embargo on the publication of naval news continues, but it is reported that four Russian warships passed the Kuri'e Straits westward on the 25th, surmised to be Rozhdestvensky's light cruisers.

Reuter Shanghai wiring to-day says that five Russian battleships three cruisers and seven destroyers were sighted off Tsushima yesterday.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that a message from Chifu dated to-day states that the Japanese Consulate there has received private advices that a large part of the Baltic fleet engaged the Japanese squadron in the Korean straits last evening.

LONDON, MAY 28. 6-25 P.M.

A telegram from Washington states that the American Consul at Nagasaki telegraphs that the Japanese have sunk one Russian battleship and four other warships and a repair ship in the Straits of Korea.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Reuter (Nagasaki) states that three British steamers loaded with coal for Hongkong have been detained at Moji by orders of the Government.

LONDON, MAY 27.

General Linievitch reports a successful cavalry raid by General Mischenko.

The Japanese communications and telegraphs have been cut for a great distance.

A provision convoy exceeding seven versts was dispersed.

A strong Japanese force which was entrenched on the heights south of Fakumen was attacked by the Russians.

Two Japanese companies were annihilated and one company was captured.

Altogether 234 prisoners and two machine guns were taken by the Russians.

The "Times'" correspondent at St. Petersburg says that Russia has notified China of her intention to march troops into Mongolia to checkmate the Japanese flanking movement.

This decision has evoked something akin to consternation among the Diplomatic Corps, who regard it as the first step towards annexation of Chinese territory and the opening up of the question of the partition of China.

A North British Locomotive Combine has concluded a contract for one hundred powerful locomotives for Japan and has just completed a previous order for 50.

THE FIGHTING AT WARSAW.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The demolition of disorderly houses, including the elegant flats of the demi-mondaines was continued at Warsaw to-day unrestrained, and the Christians are now participating. Similar action is imminent at Lodz.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The authorities yesterday evening eventually intervened at Warsaw, the troops dispersing the crowds. Though order has been temporarily restored further disturbances are feared.

The Governor has proclaimed martial law and six thousand troops have been drafted into the city.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Effect of the War.

Advices received at St. Petersburg show that famine is imminent in the north-east of Siberia, Kamchatka and the Amur province owing to the war preventing the re-provisioning of these regions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ZIONIST SCHEME IN EAST AFRICA.

The Offer of Land Declined.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Zionist Executive Committee at Vienna has decided to recommend the Basel Congress to decline the Government's offer of land in East Africa, because it is exclusively pasture and unfit for Jewish emigrants.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

King Oscar Resumes Government.

SEPARATE CONSULAR SERVICE REFUSED.

LONDON, MAY 26.

King Oscar of Sweden has resumed the Government of the country.

LONDON, MAY 27.

A law unanimously passed by the Norwegian Parliament establishing separate Consular Service, was to-day submitted to King Oscar, who refused to assent to it. The Ministry thereupon resigned.

The decision creates a most grave constitutional crisis.

The Ministers have intimated to the King that they regard his decision as unconstitutional.

THE VICEROY'S FUND.

The British India Steam Navigation Company has subscribed one hundred pounds to the Viceroy's fund.

THE AMEER'S TITLE.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, said the title of King was used by Abdurrahman and was never questioned. Its use makes no difference in the relations of Afghanistan and foreign Powers, and as far as our agreements with the Ameer are concerned.

KING ALFONSO'S TOUR.

Visits France and England.

LONDON, MAY 27.

King Alfonso left Madrid last evening for France and England. His Majesty had an affectionate farewell from enormous crowds.

NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDO-CHINA.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The French Minister of Marine announces that two more submarines, four shallow torpedo-boats and six torpedo gunboats will sail for Indo-China in August.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Australians Defeat Lancashire.

Notts has beaten Kent by an innings and 85 runs

LONDON, MAY 27.

Middlesex has beaten Sussex by 324 runs.

The Australians have beaten Lancashire by 244 runs.

Surrey has beaten Hampshire by seven wickets.

Leicestershire has beaten Essex by an innings and 105 runs.

Worcestershire has beaten Oxford University by 211 runs.

The matches between Warwickshire and Yorkshire and Cambridge University and Gloucestershire were both drawn.

The following is the County Championship Table up-to-date:—

	P	W	L	D	Pts	Per centage
Lancashire	5	5	0	0	5	100·00
Surrey	5	4	0	1	4	100·00
Yorkshire	6	4	0	2	4	100·00
Notts	5	3	1	1	2	50·00
Gloucestershire	3	2	1	0	1	33·33
Leicestershire	5	2	2	1	0	00·00
Northamptonshire	1	0	0	1	0	00·00
Sussex	4	1	2	1	−1	−33·33
Middlesex	3	1	2	0	−1	−33·33
Essex	5	1	4	0	−3	−60·00
Somerset	2	0	1	1	−1	−100·00
Kent	1	0	1	0	−1	−100·00
Warwickshire	5	0	2	3	−2	−100·00
Hampshire	3	0	2	1	−2	−100·00
Worcestershire	2	0	2	0	−2	−100·00
Derbyshire	3	0	3	0	−3	−100·00

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, MAY 26, MIDNIGHT.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

10 to 11	Cicero.
3 to 1	Jardy.
9 to 2	Vedas.
33 to 1	Rouge Croix.
33 to 1	Silver Streak.
33 to 1	Signorino.
33 to 1	Llangibby
50 to 1	Standen.
50 to 1	Shah Jehan.
50 to 1	Golden Measure.
50 to 1	Plymelus.
50 to 1	Thrush.

THE TROUBLE IN DIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

No further developments of importance have taken place in Dir, and now that the British moveable column has reached Chakdara, it may be hoped that the fighting will stop. So many villages have declared for the younger brother that Badshah Khan seems likely to lose some of his territory.

THE MONSOON.

BLOWING IN.

Monsoon winds have begun to make their way feebly into the West of the Arabian Sea, but are still long way from Bombay. The last mail steamer from Home experienced moderate to light south-westerly winds and moderate south-westerly swell up to 63 degrees east longitude and thence to Bombay only light variable winds and slight southerly swell.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

Dr. F. Ormori, the celebrated Seismologist of Tokio, has arrived at Calcutta and will proceed to Dharamsala in a few days to study the effects of the earthquake on the spot. He will visit Simla and possibly Mussoorie and proposes to devote about two months to local observations.

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

Dr. Ormori, Professor of Seismology, Tokio Imperial University, who leaves for Simla to-night, was interviewed yesterday by the "Statesman's" representative. Asked as to the class of building best calculated to resist seismic occurrences, he replied that where wooden structures were constructed of sound and honest material, special attention being paid to joints and beams, such buildings might be looked upon as being absolutely proof against even the most severe shocks. Where pucca buildings of brick and mortar are concerned the question is one of foundations. These should be deep and solid and a high class of material and labour employed.

KANGRA VALLEY RELIEF FUND.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

A preliminary meeting, in connection with the establishment in Bengal of a Provincial Committee of the Kangra Valley Relief Fund, was held in the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce last evening, to discuss what steps should be taken in the matter. Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, presided, and there were present a large number of representative European and Indian gentlemen. A Branch Provincial Committee to collect subscriptions in Bengal was formed and the chairman announced that subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 8,029 had already been promised.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.
Amount already acknowledged	38,930	15
K. M. Heeramaneck and Coy	50	0
Dady L. Battlibol	25	0
P. B. A	25	0
Soona Dinshah	15	0
Nari Dinshah	15	0
Omi Dinshah	15	0
Jai Dinshah	15	0
C. M. Cama	10	0
P. N. Pandit of Sirsi	100	0
In sacred memory of my late daughter-in-law Radhabai	20	0
J. A. C. Skinner	50	0
H. H. Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur	5,000	0
Dwarkadas Dharamsey 2nd Instalment	500	0
Ruttonsey Mooljl	100	0
Cursondas Lukhmidas	100	0
Vussonji Morarji	100	0
Motichund Devchund	100	0
Ishvardass Lukhmidass	100	0
Chunilal Nagindas Shroff	250	0
Madhowdas Amarsi	100	0
Jeewandas Muljl and Co	100	0
Venilal Vijbhukandas and Co	250	0
Veerji Valji and Co	250	0
Total...	46,250	15

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A RETIRED NATIVE OFFICER.

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

One Fozlalat Khwans, a retired Subadar-Major of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, is being tried at Alipore Police Court for obtaining a sum of Rs. 150 from Rasaldar Ramshahi of the 5th Bengal Cavalry by false representations. Similar frauds have been committed by him at other military stations. He told Ramshahi that he had been with the force accompanying the Tibet Mission, and that he and his followers were going to Mardan, and as he had run short of money, he needed funds to meet passage expenses.

DEATH OF A BRAHMO SAMAJIST.

Prolate Chander Mazumder, leader of the Brahmo-Samaj New Dispensation, died at Peace Cottage, Calcutta, yesterday, of chronic diabetes and was cremated in the presence of a large gathering of mourners.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, MAY 27.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that in consequence of the misconduct of Karadibavi Venkataramanayya Lakshmanarao, lately a Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency, he is deprived of the title of Divan Bahadur.

The Governor-General in Council has recognised the appointments of Mr. Feez as acting German Consul, Akyab, of Mr. Max Miersch as acting German Consul, Madras, and of Khan Bahadur Hadji Mirza Shujat Ali Beg as acting Persian Consul-General, Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Minchin is granted eight months' leave.

Major P. M. Sykes is posted as Britannic Consul-General and Government of India's Agent in Khorasan.

Captain L. B. H. Haworth is posted as British Consul at Kerman.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Customs duty upon Austro-Hungarian sugar is reduced by from four to six annas per cwt.

The following permanent promotions in the Indian Telegraph Department are gazetted: Mr. Leach to Deputy Director-General, Mr. Dempster to Director, Mr. James to Deputy Director, and Mr. Lees to Chief Superintendent.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Chadwick, Officiating Consulting Engineer, Railways, Assam, is granted two years' leave from the 19th proximo.

It is notified that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction of a Railway on the metre gauge from Akhaura on the Assam-Bengal Railway to Chartala or Ashuganj on the Megna River, opposite Bhairab Bazar, a distance of 19 miles as an integral part of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Mr. A. R. Lilley to be Engineer-in-Chief, Bhamo-Tengyuch Railway Survey; Mr. J. E. Dallas is taking charge of the Burma Railways Extension Survey.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnot is reposted to Burma, and Mr. J. B. Brunyate to the Finance Department.

A PANORAMA OF THE TURF.

BY

E. H. COOPER.

(Author of "Mr. Blake of Newmarket," &c.).

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THE racing world, like Gaul according to Cæsar, is divided into three parts—sportsmen, gamblers, and the professional racing folk who minister to the pleasure of the others. By professionals I mean trainers, jockeys, bookmakers, Jockey Club officials and racecourse thieves. If anyone doubts the possibility of these latter gentry amusing a visitor, I can but relate an old adventure at Liverpool. "Say, Governor," muttered a hoarse voice in my ear just after a race; "would you like a real pearl and diamond pin for £4?" I assented, but ventured to doubt his ability to show me the pin, and did not propose to give him £4 in advance. He said to me "Get your glasses out, Governor; look at the grand stand, third row from the top, fourth man counting from the right, chap with the black silk tie. See it? See the pin in it? Well, that's the pin." I didn't 'catch on' for a moment, so with a few words expressive of his impatience of my stupidity, the gentleman explained to me that he proposed there and then to go and steal the pin, and would sell it to me on the spot for £4. I did not call a policeman, because a first class humourist of that description is a privileged person in my eyes; but the man was ungrateful: for while I was looking as he directed, he removed my pocket-book, money and watch.

The business of racing is only seen to perfection at a certain notorious country town in Cambridgeshire. The anti-gamblers, who are always on the look-out for a new grievance, might make one of the fact that their enemies own the two healthiest and pleasantest spots in the world, Monte Carlo and Newmarket. The latter place especially, with its great sweep of high, wind-swept heath, whence you look across on one side to a line of little villages, stretching to Cambridge, and on the other through the Limekiln woods to the towers and spires of Ely, is a place which is an ideal of English rural beauty. The reversed importance of men and horses is here interesting. Only horses have the right of way in the streets and on the Bury hills; the whole population waits on them, and spend their lives from year's end to year's end in the service of these exacting masters; your life is of infinitesimally less importance in the esteem of your selling-plater neighbours than that of the poorest horse which ever came in with the crowd in a selling race.

NEWMARKET.

Life at Newmarket has one considerable advantage—it is the most supremely and perfectly healthy life I know in England. You get up at five in the morning, and at half-past are walking or riding up the side of the Bury tan track, with the morning breeze stinging your face, and the new-risen sun flashing the dew-drops into a myriad diamonds, and a chorus of waking birds mingling with the calls and laughter of trainers and stable-lads. Half a dozen owners and their friends have come out to watch the training gallops—men on well-groomed hacks; ladies looking fresh and clean and perfectly dressed, as only English ladies ever do look in the early morning; small boys with their hats at that subtle inclination of the head which betokens that the wearer knows something to beat the favourite, larking about on ponies, on whose backs they seem to have been born and bred. Perchance it is the week before a great race, "trials" are the order of the day, and an army of touts, newspaper correspondents, and other spectators, move to the top of the hill and await little parties of three and four horses, which presently come racing up the slope. "Parmesan is simply pulling over the other." "He could leave them standing still at any moment." "The Hunt Cup's all over bar the shouting," the spectators murmur admiringly, and the owner of Parmesan is congratulated on all sides. By nine o'clock the day's work is nearly over, the horses go back to their stables, trainers and visitors go back to breakfast, and the touts and newspaper folk sit down to write "tips" for their clients. There is nothing whatever for a visitor to do until evening stables, when, if he knows a trainer, he will be allowed to visit these lordly creatures in their stalls, and hear about their chances at Ascot. The names written up over each stall are often delightful morsels of humour. A colt of the King's by Surefoot out of Pinbasket is called "Safety Pin," another by Robert the Devil—Surprise has been christened "Devilish Old," a filly by Despair—Disappointment has the consoling name of "Cheer up." And a filly by Rightaway out of Darkness is called "Tunnel." But I have always thought that the palm for witty nomenclature was held by the late Duke of St. Albans, who named a colt by Parmesan out of Noblesse, and christened it "High an Mity."

THE TRAINER.

Among professional racing folk a trainer has a very anxious time. The King was good enough some time ago to give me permission to inspect his breeding establishment at Sandringham and horses in training at Newmarket; and Mr. Richard Marsh who trains for his Majesty, showed me over the Egerton House stables. There are about seventy racehorses here, belonging to some half dozen different patrons, and worth in the aggregate an immense sum of money. One can readily imagine the anxiety of watching the health of these costly animals day by day, of finding out the fancies, capabilities and limitations of each, of entering them in the right races, and finally discovering that one of three horses entered in the Cambridgeshire is easily the superior of the other two, and of explaining to the owners of these latter two that they must resign themselves to certain defeat. For his work the trainer receives about fifty shillings a week per horse, and I imagine that when a certain owner has lost steadily and largely during a season, and is confronted with entrance fees, forfeits, jockeys' fees, travelling expenses, and training bills, payment sometimes lacks regularity and completeness. When the loss of a few thousand pounds in bets is added to this the trainer probably grows a trifle nervous about his bill.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY.

The average jockey of modern times is not a being for whom I have any very warm admiration or respect. With a few exceptions, which are growing fewer every year, his powers of riding are decreasing and his powers of swindling increasing in a manner which bids fair to kill horse-racing in England altogether or to reduce it to the American level of a fifth class entertainment managed by sharpers for the benefit of the scum of New York society. No institution on earth could survive such a record of knavery as has been presented by the American jockeys who first appeared in England to a prominent extent somewhere about 1897, and whose example has steadily and seriously corrupted English riders ever since. Racing in America like most other occupations in that country is and always has been a purely money making business, occasionally by accident the wrong horse wins, but mostly the horse selected by the jockeys or by the men who bribe them comes home first, even if he has to be wheeled home in front on a wheel-barrow. I do not say that the English racing world has come to this—yet. The Stewards of the Jockey Club, who rule the turf, are not very "smart," their laws and their administration of them leave much to be desired when confronted with a clever and totally unscrupulous gang of swindlers, like American professional racing folk; but occasionally they summon up energy to warn a batch of these persons off the Turf, and reprimand and to threaten another batch. I remember the chorus of drivelling admiration which greeted these riders and trainers when they first came over, and the crowds which used to surround a negro lad, who was one of the earliest persons to ride a horse by lying down on his neck, and holding on. The animal won two or three times, being a very smart brute, perfectly capable of holding his own in a big handicap, and who was therefore entered by his 'smart' Yankee owner in a minor £100 Selling Plate, and then backed for enough money to sink a ship. The negro jockey returned smiling broadly, the wits of the paddock murmuring: "He looks a bit lonely up there without his banjo, don't he?" and we were treated to an exhibition of the horse being washed down with some peculiar kind of soap, which was supposed to be another instance of profound American knowledge of racing business. But a race later on that afternoon resolved itself, I remember, into a riding match between the American youth and Mornington Cannon, and I never wish to make £40 more easily than I did on that occasion by laying 50 to 40 on "Morny." Yet nothing was then too laudatory to say about these new tricks and the columns of admiration which filled the newspapers naturally brought more of these people over every season. How frequently and fervently since then everyone has prayed them to go back to the American gutters and jails out of which they came!

THE DEMORALISATION OF THE JOCKEY.

Swindling during a race is a perfectly simple matter; there are a dozen excuses for a horse losing a race one day and winning another over the same distance and with the same weight a few days later. He has been kicked at the post on the first day, shut in by other horses, scared by the crowd, annoyed by the starting-gate, cannoned into by another horse, or he got off badly, dislikes hard ground, prefers racing in blinkers, and has a dozen other fads and fancies which the trainer expounds gravely to the stewards who have summoned him before them. The jockey always has a dozen witnesses to prove that the horse was shut in, or injured in some fashion; any of these gentlemen may find themselves 'carpeted' at any moment, and may require a few friendly lies told on their behalf. In point of fact, however, some half dozen, more or less, of these youths have combined to back a certain horse in the race, and to stop the others winning. Sometimes their swerving, bumping, muddled finish is due to mere clumsiness; since these youths, though past master of every form of dishonesty, certainly cannot ride; but mostly such a finish is part of a set plan. The late Admiral Rous, who was never tired of denouncing the practice of giving huge presents to jockeys, and thought a £20 note a handsome douceur for winning the Derby, and though treating trainers and jockeys with uniform consideration and courtesy in their proper place, sternly checked the slightest attempt at presumption or familiarity on their part, is badly wanted back at Newmarket to-day. I do not know whether his cane is most needed among the owners who ruin these youngsters with retaining fees of £2,000 a year, or among the spoilt children who accept the fees and then swindle their paymasters.

BETTING AND BOOKMAKERS.

Very large bets are perhaps made more rarely now-a-days than in the times when Lord Hastings lost £100,000 over Hermit's Derby, and I should say on the whole that the volume of betting is decreasing in England. Nevertheless the turnover of a bookmaker in Tattersall's Ring still mounts occasionally to six figures on a race. The book-maker's life, with its long hours of standing in the open, its nervous excitement, journeys, and bad debts, is not an ideal one in the matter of bodily or financial prosperity; and, considering the amount of capital which it requires, it cannot in any way be recommended as a desirable profession. Mr. R. Fry, who frequently won sums of ten and twenty thousand pounds on a single race, and for some years had been the most prominent bookmaker in Tattersall's ring, left £30,000 behind him when he died a few months ago. The feeling about debts of honour is very different to what it was a hundred years ago. I should say it was far more customary now-a-days to pay a tradesman for goods which you have bought from him, than to pay a friend the money which you have lost to him at poker, or a bookmaker the bets which you have lost at Ascot.

So far Tattersall's ring remains the most reputable and honest part of the English turf. Doubtless a few bookmakers help to finance 'ramps,' as one of these arranged races is called in the picturesque language of Newmarket; but by far the large majority of them are perfectly honest men, straight with all clients, prompt in their own payments, and kindly indulgent to debtors. Their language, like most turf language, is mostly appalling; but occasionally they can administer the mildest of reproofs. Was it not one of the best known of them who, when a gentleman rider whose horse he peculiarly desired to win, came in with the crowd, leant over the railings, and cried reproachfully: "Hi, Captain, what detained you?"

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Next Week

"RACEHORSES AND THEIR OWNERS," BY C. W. F CASTLEMAN.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY LADY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

The death has occurred at Deoghur of Miss J. W. Adam, who for a quarter of a century worked there as missionary and was looked upon as a goddess by the poor and suffering.

DEATH OF MR. C. DEAS.

PARTNER OF MESSRS. BURN AND CO.

The death is announced of Mr. Cairns Deas, Civil Engineer, who died on 26th inst. at St. Leonards-On-Sea, England. Mr. Deas first came to India in 1868 as an assistant to Messrs. Burn and Co., of Calcutta, and eight years later was admitted as a partner of that firm.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The American Cotton Industry.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA.

SHIPMENTS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, MAY 12.

It appears that the rather condensed newspaper reports of the case of Cama v. Ledward, recently tried in Machester have given rise to an erroneous impression amongst Indian shippers as to the point at issue. It has been assumed in some quarters that the action arose out of a claim for compensation for the cancelling of an order for goods on account of late delivery. As a matter of fact there were, we understand, two claims. One was for damages for a breach of contract, and arose out of a failure on the part of the defendants to interpret correctly certain terms in the contract relating to payment. They refused to ship the good unless payment were made according to their own reading of the contract, and as the plaintiff proved that his reading was the correct one he was awarded damages for the loss of his profit or commission on the transaction. But a further claim for indemnification against a claim which the plaintiff believed would be made against him by the customers to whom he had undertaken to deliver the goods was, we understand, not admitted by the jury, and no further damages were awarded on this account.

The President of the American Cotton Manufactures' Convention at Knoxville, is reported to have blamed the wide fluctuations of staples as responsible for the unsatisfactory demand for cotton goods. This is surprising, first, because the price of cotton has for some time past been wonderfully steady, and second, because we had understood that the demand for cotton goods in America was now very good indeed. Some American manufacturers, however, have been asking why it was that Lancashire was the first to feel the revival of prosperity in the cotton industry, and obtained the lion's shre of the enormous orders given by foreign consumers. To this question Mr. Edward Atkinson has replied through the "Manufacturers' Record" of Baltimore by pointing out that the explanation lies in England's free trade and America's Protectionist policy. We (the United States), he says are protecting the manufacturers of cotton fabrics of Lancashire and the shipowners of Great Britain so long as we maintain the present taxes on imports of the goods which are the means of payment in South America, and so long as we maintain acts for regulating the shipping of this country which have swept our flag from the sea. When a system of the true Protection to domestic industry by the removal of taxes on foreign imports, except for the strictest revenue purposes, is entered upon, we may then share with Great Britain in the export of cotton fabrics to meet the increasing demands of the world.

In their cotton letter dated May 2 Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, say that the resistance shown by the market to depression below 7 1/4 or 7 cents demonstrates the willingness of consumers to absorb a large quantity of cotton on that basis so long as there is the least uneasiness about the growing crop. Whether speculation will follow the advance depends, they believe, entirely upon the crop. Whether speculation will follow the advance depends, they believe, entirely upon the crop prospects as affected by the weather from day to day. April was a rainy month throughout the south-west, and it is probable that in the ordinary course of events May will be warm and clear. The strength of the market, after the short interest has been eliminated, would be tested by better crop reports resulting from good weather. It is believed in New York that 12,000,000 bales of the old crop will have come into sight by the end of May as the South (especially the Atlantic States) shows a willingness to dispose of its holdings. Messrs. Hubbard adhere to their estimate of 10 per cent for the acreage and fertiliser reduction.

Messrs. Neill Brothers' cotton circular contains more interesting matter than usual bearing on the question of supply. They point out that the deliveries of American cotton during the five weeks ended May 5 have been on an enormous scale, amounting to 1,061,000 bales, as compared with 318,000 bales in the corresponding weeks of 1904 and 436,000 in the corresponding weeks of 1899, when the last record crop was being shipped. From this and various evidences that there are still immense quantities of cotton stored throughout the South, they conclude that the season's growth may be moderately estimated at 13 1/2 to 13 3/4 millions of bales and the commercial crop at 12 3/4 to 13 millions. Spinners' takings for the season they estimate at 11,600,000 to 11,750,000 bales and actual consumption at 11,350,000 to 11,450,000 bales, leaving a possible surplus of over two million bales to be added to the next crop.

As to the new crop, it is pointed out that, assuming a reduction of 10 per cent in the acreage and an average yield of four bales to ten acres, the crop would be 11,420,000 bales, whereas a ten million bale crop, with the estimated two millions to be carried forward from this season, would suffice for the maximum consumption that can be looked for. As to the condition of the new crop they make an effective and legitimate point in its favour by printing side by side the weekly reports of the United States Weather Bureau for the past four weeks and the corresponding weeks last year, from which it appears that the weather and the progress of the crop have not been appreciably worse this season than last. On the subject of acreage Messrs. Neill quote from the "Shreveport Times" (Louisiana) of April 15 a confession of the complete failure in that State of the reduction campaign. "Of all the meetings scheduled only one or two have materialised so far, and the attendance of farmers did not indicate much interest in the question."

As might have been anticipated after the great Toronto fire of April last, 1904 has proved a thoroughly bad year for the fire insurance companies trading in Canada. The official abstract of statistics issued is subject to a final revision, but it indicates that the net losses incurred exceeded the net income from premiums by more than a million dollars. On a turn over of 13,174,819 dols. the companies whose figures are published lost 1,021,065 dols. It is understood that a certain amount of clandestine insurance with American companies whose status is irregular under Canadian law is transacted. The figures reviewed relate to the operations of ten Canadian, nine American, and 19 British companies. Changes have reduced the nominal 19 to an actual 17 British offices during the year, without detriment, however, to the hold possessed by British companies on the market. Out of nearly 1,219 million dollars at risk at the year's end, some 745 million dollars worth of property was covered by policies with British offices, 301 millions with Canadian, and 173 millions with American. Two English concerns, the Liverpool and London and Globe and the Royal, possess a larger business in Canada than any colonial office, and only four of the Canadian companies are fairly comparable in importance with the Canadian branches of English offices. In these circumstances it seems odd to remember the anti-British recommendations made by members of the Manufacturers' Association. The Canadian companies were the least unfortunate on the whole, as their operations left a small margin of 69,073 dollars of income in excess of actual losses, the English lost 962,958 dollars and the American 227,177 dollars in this direct manner. In other words, the American loss was some 10 1/2 per cent over the net premium income, against 1(1/2 per cent. on the part of British institutions. Only six of the latter made a profit on the year—namely, the Law Union, Liverpool and London, National of Ireland, Norwich Union, Phœnix and Union Assurance. Contrasted with 1903, when the companies of the three nations between them reaped a gross profit of more than 5 1/2 million dollars on an income of 11,384,762, the record of 1904 can scarcely be called less than disastrous. For the future there is the consolation of knowing that in the cities, at any rate, of

he Dominion it is publicly recognised that the fire losses fall ultimately upon the pockets of the community.

Manchester shippers to Manila are feeling rather sore about the detailed information which the American consular regulations require them to give about goods exported to the Philippines. Formerly, most of these formalities were attended to by the importer at Manila, but now it is necessary for the shippers to fill up forms in Manchester, giving exact particulars of the length, weight, count, and price of each description of cloth, and to furnish a complete set of patterns. The declaration must be signed at the Consulate by a member of the exporting firm. Merchants fear that the patterns and information so obtained (which, it is understood, are at once sent to Washington) will be accessible there to their American competitors, and will be used by them to undermine British trade in the islands. It is easy to understand this feeling, but not so easy to see how redress could be obtained. And after all, we imagine that Americans trading with the Philippines could in any case easily obtain patterns of English goods sent there and tolerably accurate information as to the prices paid for them by importers, although it might take them a few weeks longer to do so.

An Alexandria correspondent writing on April 27, says:—"The Government is showing itself anxious to check instantly any sudden appearance of the cotton worm in Egypt, and a system of rural police, from whose vigilance a great deal is expected has been organised. The ordinances recently drafted, and issued tentatively to elicit an expression of public opinion came into force by Khedivial decree at the end of the last week. The regulations have been scarcely, if at all, modified from their original cast and the powers taken for the compulsory employment of labour in infested districts are retained. The young crop has so far escaped from the visitation of the pest. The worm has up to the present been noticed on one spot only in the centre of the Delta, and this was in clover fields which last year bore cotton. On Sunday a false alarm was given at the Ministry of the Interior. The Khedival Adviser proceeded immediately to the place whence the report had come and it was found that the insect was not the "prodina littoralis," the cotton worm proper but simply the "agrotis upsilan". Though the zeal of the fellah in this instance erred by excess, the watchfulness it denotes on his part is an encouraging symptom that he has at last been educated no less by judicious admonition than by past experience and disappointment into an effective ally of the authorities. Local markets are extremely sensitive to all sorts of news, favourable or adverse respecting the cotton crop. Early this afternoon Alexandria was mildly scared by the rumour that the worm had indubitably appeared on the Aboukir Company's estate, close to Kharaba. This has not yet been authenticated, but if true it is early enough in the stage of growth to avert serious consequences."

The "Agricultural News" (Barbadoes), the official organ of the Imperial Department of Agriculture of the West Indies, publishes an account of the proceedings at a very successful conference of cotton growers, held at Barbadoes on the 14th April, at which an address was given by Sir D. Morris. In the discussion which followed some interesting facts were put before the meeting by various cotton growers. There appeared to be a general feeling that prospects of the industry were good, and that where efforts had been made to keep the cotton worm in check and the soil had been well cultivated the results had been satisfactory. In many cases the yield of seed cotton had not come up to expectation, but this was for the most part attributed to the drought. Efforts are being made to obtain a careful estimate of the average cost of growing cotton and placing it on the English market. It was suggested by Sir Daniel Morris that a special meeting of the Agricultural Society should be held later to discuss the question whether cotton could be grown as a "catch crop," with cane, in Barbadoes. This says the "News," is an important point which deserves careful consideration on the part of the planters.

From the report of Meister Lucius and Bruning, of Hochst—one of the great German chemical companies, it appears that, in spite of the amalgamations effected last year, competition has become more acute. The selling price of many of the company's finished products has fallen, whilst the cost of some important raw materials has risen. The union with Leopold Cassella and Co., of Frankfort, is said to have, so far, been productive of good results, and another favourable feature mentioned is the arrangement of an indigo agreement with the Badische Bayer combination. The company was compelled by the Government to lower its price for diphtheria serum. Like the Bayer Company, of Elberfeld, the Hochst Company expresses grave apprehension as to the effects of the recently concluded treaties on the German chemical industry.

The Chardounet Artificial Silk Company, of Besancon, has made a net profit for the year 1904 of no less than £176,000. The share capital has been paid back, and the reserve fund now amounts to £69,000. Moreover, the shares of the sister companies in Lyons, Italy, and Hungary, which represent a nominal capital of £134,000, stand at the sum of one franc in the books of the Besancan Company. A divided of £6 per share is declared. The agreement with the Artificial Silk Company of Frankfort ran out in November last, but negotiations for its renewal are said to be in progress.

A slight improvement is noticeable in the demand for cotton goods suitable for Venezuela, a market that for time past has been in a very unsatisfactory condition. The inquiries, which are principally from the Paris houses interested in Caracas and the coast towns, are for the usual special finishes of white shirtings, split prints, and coarse makes of 10 reed grey domestics. Some of the low qualities of finished grey jeans (used for trouserings) are in request but at prices that manufacturers cannot accept. The orders, which are all comparatively small, are only for the cheapest makes, the advices being to the effect that stocks of all the better goods are still very large in all the principal towns. Coloured woven goods and narrow fancies that go to this market are very depressed. The trade in American grey drills and blue denims is reported to be extremely quiet, the qualities usually sent from that country being for the present quite unsaleable.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

In the past the authorities at the War Office have had to rely for their supply of medical officers for the Army on men who have taken their diplomas in one or other of the great medical schools belonging to the various hospitals of the country. It is now hoped, however, that under a scheme just commenced, the War Office will be able to provide their own specially trained medical officers, and that thereby the expenditure on the Medical Department will be reduced, and its efficiency increased. The scheme provides for the erection of a military medical school, as already proposed, at Millbank, at an estimated cost of £250 000 on the site now used as the Army Service Corps parade ground, which is over three acres in extent, and is quite close to the Guards' Hospital. Excavations for the foundations have been commenced. A professional staff of men who have obtained the highest distinctions in the different branches of medical science will be appointed, and the building when completed, will be equipped in a thoroughly up-to-date fashion. Ample opportunities of gaining practical knowledge will be afforded the students in the military hospital and other important centres in the Home District.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restort in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 22, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL.

Major Molesworth, R. G. A., has been posted from the School of Gunnery to No. 90 Company.

Captain Bartholomew, R. F. A., has been posted to the 73rd Battery.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. Lloyd, V. C., R. A. M. C. proceeds to England on transfer to the Home establishment.

Exchange is sanctioned between Lieutenant-Colonels Caldwell and Morse, R. A. M. C., on the Indian and Home establishments respectively.

Captain Bromhead, 2nd Gurkhas, is appointed Assistant Commandant, Lushai Hills Military Police.

Captain Hutchinson, 4th Gurkhas, is appointed an Assistant Transport Registration Officer in the Northern Command.

Lieuteuant Norris, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Jetham, North Staffordshire Regiment, are posted to the Western Command and Lieutenant Yates, North Lancashire Regiment, to the Northern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel R Moore, I V O, Eastern Command, leaves Naini Tal on the 5th June on inspection duty and en route to England on privilege leave.

The War Office have just addressed the following communication to the Commander-in-Chief in India. "I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you that considerable inconvenience has been caused by non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery, who have been transferred to the Home Establishment after six years service abroad, being sent home in a higher rank than that which they held when their relief was sanctioned. By this course, supernnmeraries in the higher ranks have been caused on the Home Establishment. I am to request that orders may be issued that when the relief of a con-commissioned officer has been ordered in a certain rank, he must either come home in that rank or must on promotion surrender his turn for relief to another non-commioned officer of the rank from which he has been promoted.',"

NORTHERN COMMAND.

Captain F Cavendish, 9th Lancers, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Northern Command, vice Captain R L Morris, officiating as Assistant Military Secretary.

Captain H H Cobbe, D S O, 13th Lancers, is appointed to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Sialkot Brigade, vice Captain M J W Pike, proceeded on privilege leave.

Lieutenant G Airy, 53rd Sikhs to be Assistant Recruiting Staff Officer for the Sikhs, vice Lieutenant Prescott, 53rd Sikhs, relieved.

1st Battallion, Northamptonshire Regiment, Captain G A Trent is appointed Adjutant, vice Captain H H S Knox, vacated.

29th Punjabis.—Captain J S Kemball, 4th Double Company Commander, pro tem., to be 3rd Double Company Commander, pro tem., vice Major Eardley-Howard, seconded for employment with the Cantonment Magistrate Department.

Captain H A Vallings, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, pro tem., vice Captain Kemball.

36th Sikhs.—2nd-Lieutanant C. DeL Christopher, officiating Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Officer, vice Lieutenant Lyall, seconded for employment with the Assam Military Police.

58th Vaughans' Rifles.—Captain F W B Gray, Double Company Commander, to be officiating 2nd-in-Command vice Major Forster, 59th Scinde Rifles, appointed officiating 2nd-in-Command of his own regiment.

The undermentioned officers, having passed the required tests, are qualified for permanent employment with Native troops :—2nd-Lieutenant H R Hadow, Attached List, 15th Sikhs, Lieutenants P Bailey, 34th Sikh Pioneers and H I Money, 1-1st Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant M E S Johnson Supply and Transport Officer, 6th Class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment.

Captain E Black-Hawkins, 4th Hussars, to command the 41st Pony Cadre, vice Captain C H Ward, 4th Rajputs, reverted to regimental duty.

The following have beeu sanctioned general leave in India :—12th Lancers, Regimental Captain and Adjutant H R Milvain, 1st June to15th August : Lieutenant Sir E Lacan, Bart,24th May to 24th September ; Lieutenant C Truman, 15th May to 1st August. 90 days' privilege leave : Lieutenant and Quartermaster Gilpin, 1st Royal Sussex, from 4th August, combined leave : Major G Dale, Director of Farms, Northern Command, eight months.

WESTERN COMMAND.

The services of Colonel J. P. Greany, Principal Medical Officer, Karachi Brigade, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Officiating Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay.

Captain W. E. H. Bunbury, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, has been appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry.

2nd Lieutenant P. F. Pope, Lancashire Fusiliers a candidate for appointment to the Indian Army, has been posted to the Western Command.

Lieutenant C. Lynch, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Secunderabad Division to the Western Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Beale has resumed command of the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry on return from leave.

Lord Kitchener will give his annual Peace Dinner at Simla on the 31st instant. Officers who were present in South Africa when peace waa concluded have beed invited.

Colonel Schalch, Colonel on the Staff, Madras Brigade, is permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the 1st July next, and to reside out of India. Colonel Graydon Carter, Essex Regiment, is appointed to the Command of the Bangalore Infantry Brigade, vice Colonel Scallon, transferred temporarily to the Command of the Aden Brigade.

In the report for 1904-05 on training Camps in the Third (Lahore) Division occurs the following significant passage :—"Our whole system of machine gun tactics calls for revision. All our night work has gone to prove that the difficulty of night operations to trained troops is much overrated, and that on account of the value of darkness such operations should be far more frequently resorted to."

A writer in the Allahabad paper says the fact that many Native Infantry regiments are now finding considerable difficulty in getting recruits, while in the majority of these regiments men cannot be induced to stty more than three years, affords self-evident proof that the pay of the sepoy is insufficient and that in consequence he no longer looks on the Army as a career as formerly.

The five Lieutenants-General Commanding will assemble at Simla on the 20th June for a week's conference on military affairs.

Colonel Fenton, on return from furlough this week, resumes his appointment as Assistant Quartermaster-General at Army Headquarters, Simla. Lieutenant-Colonel Banbury, who has been officiating for him, proceeds Home on leave.

During the rains, it has been decided to hold war games and have lectures on military subjects at the United Service Institution, Simla. Any officer who would like to take part in the war games, or any gentlemen prepared to give lectures, are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Institution.

ARRIVALT, MVY 37.

Col R Scallon, Staff, on duty, from Bangalore.
Major F L Vincent, Staff, on duty, from Mhow.
Col F Hawkins, 1st Brahmans, residing ex-India from Jubbulpore.
Captain J Potter R A M C, on leave, from Poona.
Col Glennie, M V S on leave, from Poona.
Lieut H W Rowlandson 82nd Punjabis, on leave, from Belgaum.
Captain R D Willcooks, I M S, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Major J W Priestley, 99th Infts, on leave, from Bolaram.
Col Tudway, Essex Regt, to join, from Dover.
Major E Q Holloway, 64th Pioneers, from leave, from England.
Captain J C S Dunlop, 1st Manchester, to join, from England.
Lieut S B Pope, 58th Rifles, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Lieut A G Johnson 1st and 2nd Gurkhas, on leave from Dharamsale.
Major E H Montresor, R Sussex Regt, from leave, from England.
Lieut L I Milward, 1st Glosters, to join, from England.
Lieut R Moore, 1st Glosters, to join, from England.
Col A B Fenier, Staff, from leave, from England.
Lieut E F Grant Dalton, W York, to join, from England.
Major C H Clay, 7th Gurkha Rifles, on leave, from Dharamsala.
Major F W Gee, I M S, from leave, from England.
Captain J H Bailey, Shrop L I, on transfer, from England.
Major J Hobson, R F A, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES, MAY 27.

Capt W Church, J S M D, on retirement to England.
Lieut C Bramhall, R A M C, on duty, from Quetta.
Col F Hawkins, 1st Brahmans, residing ex-India.
Lieut-Col F B Richardson, 12th Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Captain A K Grant, R W Kent Regt, on leave, to Belgaum.
Lieut C Fletcher, East Lanc Regt, on leave, to England.
Lieut J B Allsoff, I S Lanc Regt, on leave, to England.
Col E Gemnie R E, on leave, to England.
Lieut-Col W H E Murray, The R Scots, on leave, to England.
Lieut-Col E A Kettlewell, 120th Infts, on leave, to England.
Major F L Vincent, Staff, on duty, to Simla.
Lieut H W Rowlandson, 82nd Punjabis, on leave, to England.
Lieut V B Nesfield, I M S on leave, to England.
Major E H Cal, R Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Lieut W G B Smith, R Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Major F W Gee, I M S, on leave, to Meerut.
Lieut C B Gosset, 8th Rajputs, on leave, to England.
Major C H Clay, I A, on leave, to England.
Lieut S B Pope, 58th Rifles, on furlough, to England.
Major J Hobson, R F A, on leave, to England.
Lieut E S Grant Dalton, York Regt, on duty, to Mian Mir.
Lieut A E Johnson 1st and 2nd Gurkhas, on leave, to England.
Lieut M G Lee, 40th Pathans, on leave to England.
Capt J Printie, I S M D, on leave, to England.
Lieut J I Eadie, 97th D I, on leave, to England.
Major E A Holloway, 64th Pioneers, from leave, to Bangalore.
Col Tudway, Essex Regt, to join, to Bangalore.
Major Priestiery, 99th Infts, from leave, to Bolaram.
Capt R D Willcooks, I M S, on leave, to England.

THE TRIALS OF AN INDIAN TRAVELLER.

(SCENE : A CALCUTTA OR ANY OTHER RAILWAY STATION.)

(Special for "The Englishma.)"

Sahib (rushing breathless up to the ticket office) "First return Astigunge please—How much ?'
Ticket Babu, adjusting spectacles leisurely, and scrutinizing the Sahib) . ... " Kl ?"
S. (looking surprised and speaking slowly and emphatically) "First—re-turn—Asti-gunge—Dye hear ?"
T. B. "Asti-gunge ?"
S. "Yes, Astigunge. First return. How much ?"
T. B. "Forst class sorr ?"
S. "Can't you hear ?'
T. B. "Kindly excuse sorr. Forst retorn Asti-gonge ?"
S. (wearily) "For heaven's sake babu hurry up—I'm not going to lose my train."
T. B. (anxiously) "Train going in 3 minutes sorr—the time is too short."
S. "For heaven's sake hurry up then."
T. B. "Yes sorr—er-r-or-er-or. Master want ornery or six monthly return."
S. "What's the difference in price ?"
T. B. "Difference in price ?"
S. (sighing)—"good heavens can't you understand.—What's the difference ?"
T. B. (over his shoulder as he retires into the recesses of the ticket-office) "The difference. Yes sorr.—I am making innquiry."
S. (putting his head into ticket hole). "Where are you off to—Come back babu—come back."
T. B. (leisurely strolling back.) "Yes, sorr."
S. Surely you haven't got to look up a thing like that—Here (throwing down a ten rupee note) "give me any kind of return ticket."
T. B. "Any kind ?"
S. "Man alive—haven't I said so !"
T. B. (raising his eye brows, slowly takes up the ten rupee note and examines it.)
S. (Angrily) "Look here babu. Are you going to give me my ticket or not ?"
T. B. "Yes sorr." (calculating). "Doss taka—... du taka bara anna tin police.....doss taka.....du taka a . a . a . du taka . a . a . a . ... bara anna.../ bara anna ... tin police . ...
S. (Red with anger) "Bless my soul. Can't you calculate it Rs. 2-12-3 from Rs. 10 :—Rs. 7-3-1. ?"
T. B. (looking up at S with puckered brows) "Seven rupees three annas and wan poice... Sat taka . . a . a . . tin anna . a . a . a . ... ak police."
S. (Sternly) "Look here—Are you going to give me my ticket and my change."
T. B. "Yes sorr—kindly excuse me sorr—I am calculating (take piece of paper and works out an arithmetical problem. "Two rupees twelve annas three pice sir please."
S. (Wildly)—Man alive you told me that ages ago I gave you a ten rupee note and I want my change seven rupee three annas one pice.
T. B. (With a very perplexed look, half talking to himself) "Do taka . a . a . ... bara anna ....tin poice, Bus. Doss taka . . Bus . ... Sath taka . s . a . ... Sath taka . a . a . ... tin anna .... Sath taka tin anna . a . . a . ak poice ... (with a look of sudden enlightenment) . . Seven rupees ... three annas . ... wan pice-sorr."
S. "You will drive me mad, give me my ticket and change at once or by heavens....."
T. B. "Yes sorr I am bringing the change" (disappears—then returns leisurely after an interval of three minutes.)
S. "Hurry up babu, will you ?"
T. B. "Yes sorr" (counting out the change slowly). "Yes sorr—seven rupees three annas wan pice. Thank you sorr kindly, there is the change."
S. "But where's my ticket ?"
T. B. (bewildered) Ticket sorr, oh yes sorr, master wanted second class ticket to Munshigunge.
S. "Are you mad. (Incisively) First—return—Asti-gunge.
T. B. "Bapare Bapare—Astigonge—Forst return..... But six months or ornery sorr ?"
(Here whistle blows, train—fortunately a quarter of an hour late—begins to scart. S. dashing into ticket office snatches up ten rupee note, throws down change, and jumps into the moving train without any ticket.—"Englishman."

A PAW-DAW-MU.

The "Friend of Burma" is responsible for the following report of wonderful events subsequent to the find of a great number of relics, both of the Buddha and some saints. A Mussulman possesses some land at a place called Yezu, at Martaban As the ground was uneven, the disciple of Mahomed determined to level it, and called in some coolies with a mahstry at their head. The coolies began levelling the ground. After a few hours' work they brought to light an old relic chamber, and at the same stroke a relic of the Buddha. The relic immediately sent forth six refulgent rays of light of different hues, which fairly blinded the workmen. In the twinkling of an eye, the news went round the town and most of the inhabitants ran to the spot to contemplate the marvel and pay it their homage. The Mussulman was approached with a view to persuade him to have his plot of land dug up carefully, but he not caring much for Buddhist relics, ordered his coolies to go on as before with their work ,when lo ! fourteen Buddha relics appeared and above one hundred relics of saint. The coolie maistry, scared by all these finds, showed them to the elders of Yezu, who at once knew, as a matter of, course, what they were. They carefully collected them all, and forthwith sent them to U Tejavanta, the Yezu hpoongyi. As once a beautiful couch was prepared and all the relics placed upon it in such a way that they might easily be seen by all comers. Needless to say vast crowds from all the surrounding villages came to see the find. To convince all those present that they were relics indeed, and not shams,the relics began to leave the couch and gambor about in the ai, omitting wonderful rays of light. They danced about, went up and down, right and left, high and low, before the very eyes of the awe-stricken and devout throngs. Of all this there cannot be the least doubt, if we consider that several thousand pairs of eyes saw it. As a natural consequence, offerings came pouring in the form of money and jewels, and a temple will probably be built to enshrine the precious objects. Meanwhile a golden casket is to be made at once, to contain the relics of the Blessed One, and a silver one wherein will repose those of the saints. The era of miracles has not yet passed in Burma.

A not uncommon result from the mixture of the humorous with the pathetic is the grotesque—if not the shocking. The current papers record :—On the grave of the late Dan Leno, in Lambeth Cemetery, a handsome monument has been erected. It is in the form of a white marble cross entwined with ivy, and bears the following inscription :—"In loving memory of my dear husband, George Galvin, 'Dan Leno,' who fell asleep October 31st, 1904, aged 43. Here Sleeps the King of Laugher Makers. Sleep well, dear heart, until the King of Glory awakens thee."

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ACCESSION OF THE RAJA OF JAWHAR.

CELEBRATIONS AT HIS CAPITAL.

A correspondent writing from Jawhar on May 25, says:—A little over a month ago Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Commissioner of the Northern Division installed Shrimant Krishnashah Raja, Raja Saheb of Jawhar, on the "Gadi" of this State. The ceremonial accession according to rites prescribed by the Hindu Shastras took place yesterday morning. It was a striking circumstance that the day appointed for this function was one of hallowed memory, the day of the birth of our Queen Victoria, and Empire Day.

A large and representative gathering of the Raja's subjects as well as considerable number of State guests assembled in the shamiana raised in the Palace compound. The occasion was rendered unique by the presence at the ceremony of Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya of Dwarka, a religious head whose personality fitly commands the reverence of a large section of the Hindu community. The function was opened by Mr. Ramchandra Moreshwar Jog, the popular Karbhari of the State, who in his capacity of "Amatya" was the first to sprinkle water on the person of the Raja ascending the "gadi," after the vessel which held the water had been touched by the venerable Shankaracharya. The sprinkling by other priests followed subsequently. Shri Shankracharaya offered his benediction in Sanskrit to the young ruler, after which he presented dresses to Shrimant Krishnashah raja and the Rani Saheb, to the Raja Saheb's brother and sister, to certain other members of the Raja's family, and to Mr. Jog, exactly as the appointed time Shrimant Krishnashah Raja ascended the "Gadi." Occupying the seat held by his historic ancestors in days of old, the Raja Saheb seemed to be deeply moved by the devotion and love of which he was receiving such touching evidence all around him, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the Raja Saheb started on horseback to visit the various temples in Jewhar.

In the evening the Raja Saheb held a Durbar in the pandal erected in the Palace compound. The attendance was very large, nearly a thousand persons being present on the occasion, testifying to the esteem and affection in which the Raja of Jawhar is held not only within, but also outside the limits of his State. The Raja Saheb arrived at 6 p.m., accompanied by his brother Kumar Martandrao, the whole assembly remaining standing till he had occupied his seat on the "Gadi." Then followed the presentation of "nazaranas" by the various 'Mankaris" by the officials and the subjects of the State and by a large number of non-residents attached to the time-honoured Gadi" of Jawhar. The function lasted for two hours, and concluded with the distribution of "attar and "pan supari" to those present.

This afternoon the Raja Shsb received at the Palace a deputation that approached him for the presentation of an address on behalf of the Parsee subjects of the State and other Parsee gentlemen assembled in Jawhar. At the desire of Mr Jivanji Bomanji, who led the deputation, Mr. Pestonji Kharshedji Tarapurvala read the following address:—

To His Highness Shrimant Krishnashah Raja, Raja Shaheb of Jawhar.

"May it please your Highness.—We the undersigned Parsee subjects of your Highness and Parsee residents of the Thana District, beg leave to approach you on the present auspicious occasion to offer to your Highness our humble congratulations upon your enthronement on the ancient "gadi" of Jawhar. The traditions of that 'Gadi" have derived an abiding lustre from the career of his Highness Shrimant Patangsha Rajaji, your noble predecessor, in the sacred memory of whom the fact has now called upon you to dedicate your life. It will be impossible for all of us who have been the recipients of his generous kindness to ever forget the personality of a ruler who's constant zeal for the welfare of those committed to his care was worthy of the highest admiration. The period of his regime will always be remembered throughout the territory governed by him for the beneficent steps taken by his Highness to quicken the cause of education, and for various other measures making for the prosperity of the State. With a truly sympathetic heart he entered fully into the lives of his subjects, and promoted their happiness with a self-sacrificing devotion to duty which endeared him in return to their grateful hearts where he will dwell for ever in affection and veneration. Your Highness is the privileged successor to a position of dynastic rights and responsibilities so worthily filled by your dear departed father. We feel persuaded that with the liberal education which you have received with the useful administrative experience which you have gathered, and above all with the intrinsic nobility of character which you have inherited from your revered parents, your Highness will discharge the sacred duties attaching to that high position in a manner even enchancing the glory of your distinguished lineage. A ruler can follow no loftier ideal than the one raised in the words of Kalidasa:— Let the King reign for the benefit of his subject." The late Raja Saheb of Jawhar responded to that ideal by subordinating his own happiness to the happiness of his people. Is it too much to expect that your Highness will not allow that great example to pass away with the rule of your esteemed father, but will preserve it in your own career as a priceless heritage of your life? The State of Jawhar enters with your Highness' succession upon a new era of administration. Having regard to the sterling qualities of head and heart which we have already learnt to identify with your Highness' personality, we are led to anticipate that it will will prove to be an era of progress and prosperity. We pray to God that your Highness's administration may fulfil these hopes which are entertained in the heart of every one attached to your illustrious "gadi," and that He may bless your Highness with light and strength to enable you by righteous rule to render the name of Krishnashah Raja immortal in the annals of historic Jawhar."

The address which was artistically printed and placed in a handsome silver casket was then presented to the Raja Saheb by the head of the deputation and the Raja Saheb in reply, said:—"Mr. Tarapurwala and gentlemen,—I accept with much pleasure the handsome address presented to me by the Parsee gentlemen assembled in Jawhar on the occasion. I am greatly moved by the touching tribute which it contains to the individual traits which marked the administration of my beloved father. I am aware of the serious character of the responsibility which attaches to the position of a ruler in these days of reform and enlightenment. I need scarcely assure you that it will be the one aim of my life to follow the noble example which my dear father has left behind him, and to do all that lies in my power to further the happiness and prosperity of my subjects."

The Raja Saheb also received an address from the Native General Library, Dahanu, which was presented by a deputation of the members who had specially visited Jawhar for the purpose. The address which was read by Mr. Achyut Narayen Khare, pleader referred to the interest taken in the institution by Shrimant Patangsha Raja, the late Raja Saheb of Jawhar. Grateful testimony was also borne to the intelligent interest which the Raja Saheb had all along felt in the work of the Library before he succeeded to his present position. It was hoped that the Raja Saheb would continue to mete out the same sympathetic support which had been extended to the Library by him as well as by his predecessor. Such help served a most useful purpose. Mr. John Morley has pointed out what an important part is played by a library in the education of the people and the value of the institution has been tangibly recognised by men like Mr. Carnegie coming forward to establish free libraries in various centres.

The Raja Saheb replied that he recognised the beneficent advantages which a library confers upon the people. He expressed his thanks for the acknowledgement made in the address of the interest taken by his predecessor in the work of the Library. He had laid it down as a principle of his life that he should endeavour to follow the noble characteristics of his father's career, to the best of his power and he would therefore feel not only a personal but an hereditary interest in the activities of the Dahanu Library.

The deputations then withdrew.

Shrimant Krishnashah Raja has ordered as an act of special graciousness in honour of the occasion the release of all the prisoners in the State goal, —with the exception of three culprits in whose case the Raja Saheb considered the extension of mercy would be prejudicial to the public interest.

THERE is a character sketch in the May, "Review of Reviews" of the late M. Paul Lessar, Russian Ambassador at Pekin. Mr. Stead reports M. Lessar as saying in 1902, that he returned to die at his post in Pekin on account of Manchuria:—"It is not for Manchuria I must go back; it is to get rid of Manchuria. That last service I hope to render Russia before I die. I could not rest in peace if I felt I had failed to do what I can to save Russia from the suicidal folly of retaining Manchuria. Arrangements there must be, of course, before the evacuation, but I regard its evacuation as a matter of life and death for Russia. That must be secured at all costs." To a question, Was he afraid of war? M. Lessar made answer:—"It is not war so much I fear as the attempt to extend our frontier so as to include a vast territory peopled by millions of Chinese whom we have neither the administrators to govern, the soldiers to control, nor the money to spare for their government."

BOMBAY FORESTS.

THE Administration Reports of the Forest Circles of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, are thus reviewed by Government:—

Resolution.—Except in Nasik, where an addition of 55 783 acres was made to protected forests, there was no important alteration in forest area during the year in any circle; and the net result of all changes in the area of reserved forest was an addition of 12 square miles. In Sind the action of the river resulted in a loss of about 17 000 acres and a gain of about 10,000 acres thereby involving a net decrease of about 7,000 acres.

It was only in the Southern Circle that any special establishment was entertained for forest settlement. In Kanara some "hakkal "and" batta" lands were assigned and considerable progress was made with the preparation of maps and registers. The progress of the work is said to be satisfactory, but Government observe that the area to which forest settlement operations proper extended was only a little over 1 square mile a very small fraction of the area which remained to be dealt with. The work in connection with the woodlands scheme was completed in Kolaba, but in Thana the progress was slower than was expected. Active steps should be taken to finish what remains. In the Central Circle and in Sind steady progress was made in forest settlement by the ordinary Revenue staff.

In connection with external demarcation a considerable portion of the work outstanding in the Northern Circle was completed during the year; but in the Central Circle and the Southern Circle the ratio of work done to work outstanding was small; and it is not stated why in some divisions no attempt was made to take this work in hand. The progress in the Southern Circle is stated to have been most unsatisfactory; but as the Conservator's report shows that this matter has been the subject of special discussion and re-organization, it is unnecessary to comment further on the matter in this place. Special reference should be made to it in the next administration report submitted. The initial cost of the experiment made in Surat of demarcation by iron tie bars is high, averaging Rs. 374-11-0 per mile and not Rs 9-3-0 as stated. It remains to be seen how far such expenditure is justified, and this point should be noted on in future reports.

Satisfactory progress was made in all circles with the preparation of working plans; but it was found impossible in some cases to work up to the sanctioned plans in the Northern and Central Circles owing to the great mortality of trees caused by drought and the necessity for clearing out dead and dying teak. In parts of Sind too the vagaries of the river interfered with the sequence prescribed for exploitation.

The largest items of expenditure on communications and buildings were in connection with the new depot at Tavargatti in Kanara and the opening up of the Dangs. Messrs. Hodgson and Dalia are entitled to credit for the amount of work which they accomplished in the latter locality in spite of the difficulties to which the Conservator refers.

The number of forest offences reported during the year under report shows a marked increase; but the large increase in the Northern Circle and the Central Circle are stated to be due almost entirely to a new system of registering offences, and indicate no increase in forest crime. In the Southern Circle there was apparently a real advance of over 1,000 in the number of offences, which came to light; this is said to be due to the increased numbers and activity of the staff. As usual the majority of the offences occurred in the Central Circle and consist for the most part of unauthorized grazing and were generally compounded under section 67 of the Forest Act. Of cases in which a prosecution was instituted the percentage resulting in failure was low in the Northern Circle and the Central Circle, and shows an improvement in the Southern Circle; but the percentage of failures in Sind (over 25) is too high, and efforts should be made to entrust the conduct of the prosecutions to competent officers.

The operations undertaken to secure protection from fire met with little success in the Central Circle and the Southern Circle; and in these two circles, the area burnt greatly exceeded the area burnt in the previous year, the valuable forests of Kanara and Khandesh, in particular, suffering severely. In the Northern Circle, however, their result was distinctly encouraging, the opinion expressed by the Commissioner, N. D., to the effect that forest fires are mostly accidental, but the arguments of the Conservator S. C., and the Deputy Conservator in charge Sind Circle point to the opposite conclusion, and the difficulty of proving the exact origin of forest fires may be judged from the fact that out of some 3 000 which occurred during the year under report the origin of only 400 was traced. Government are of opinion that the best way to deal with the matter is that indicated in Government Resolution No. 7150, dated 13th October 1903, viz., to suspend forest privileges in places where there are grounds for suspecting excessive incendiarism. It is observed that action of this nature was taken in the Panch Mahals; but it is not understood why no such action was taken by the Collector of Kanara in the tract which suffered so severely from fires which were shown to have originated within the fire-traced area and which were almost certainly due to incendiarism. The people of Kanara enjoy forest privileges on a very exceptional and liberal scale and the right of suspending these privileges on good reason being shown provides a powerful and equitable deterrent which should not be neglected. The Conservators were apparently satisfied with the punishments inflicted by magistrates on persons convicted of incendiarism and Government are unable to agree with the Commissioner C. D. that the punishment for incendiarism should be proportionate to the difficulty of detecting the offence, which, as remarked above is enormous. This difficulty is a matter for the forest officers rather than for the magistrates to overcome and Government note with satisfaction the continued good results achieved in this respect in Central Thana where out of 115 fires which occurred the origin of 57 was traced in 36 of which the offence was compounded, while out of 21 prosecutions 19 convictions were obtained: and in this connection it is worthy of note that in the same division the extent of valuable forest which has been continuously protected from fire for three years is over five-sixths of the total area a fact which, though partly due to climatic causes, speaks well for the protective organization.

Natural reproduction was satisfactory in Sind and the Northern Circle, but is stated to have been much retarded in the Central Circle by fires and in the Southern Circle by fires and excessive grazing. The remarks of the Conservator S. C. in particular, point to a very unsatisfactory state of affairs and appear to indicate that many of the teak forests in Kanara are being worked out which little or no reproduction of young growth, while sandal-wood is becoming extinct for want of attention. These circumstances combined with the great mortality of teak in the Northern and Central Circles due to the drought, point to the necessity for energetic sylvicultural operations. It is noted that in the Northern Circle some 85,000 young trees were reared and transplanted during the year with good results and at a small cost and Government desire that similar efforts may be made in Kanara and systematically continued. The Conservator S. C., is requested to take immediate steps towards this end and to report his action to Government.

Financially the year was fairly successful. The total receipts which amounted to nearly 27 lakhs exceeded those of the previous year by over 3 lakhs a considerable increase occurring in each circle and being most marked in the Northern Circle. Expenditure, however, also increased by nearly a lakh, most of the increase being in the Southern Circle so that the net surplus of the year exceeded the net surplus of the preceding year by over 2 lakhs an advance to which all circles except the Southern Circle contributed. The Central Circle still worked at a loss, by the deficit was much reduced. These improved results were mainly due to the brisker demand for forest produce arising from a prosperous season, and in a less degree to the following note worthy causes:—

(a) In the Northern Circle the depletion of the forests in the adjoining Native States,

(b) In the Southern Circle the new demand for jungle wood in connection with the Dharwar gold fields,

(c) In Sind the introduction of new contractors.

Government note with satisfaction that the relations between the Forest and Revenue officers have been harmonious and that the Conservators are for the most part well satisfied with the work of their staff.

MR. GEORGE HERRING'S noble offer to the Hospital Sunday Fund is a forcible reminder of the extent to which the most necessary of public institutions depend upon private charity. Mr. Herring will contribute five shillings to every sovereign collected in places of worship on June 25th. Which means that a single benefactor will give one-fourth as much as the united efforts of the public. We question now, as we have questioned before, whether such gifts, munificent as they are, welcome as they must be under the present system, are calculated to improve the moral health of community as much as a general contribution to the hospital funds. That a very small proportion of inhabitants of London should be carrying on the enterprises which are intended for the whole of the inhabitants is as absurd as that a very small proportion should be saddled with the poor-rate. One would be as unfair as the other; both are in direct opposition to the principle of allowing the people to help themselves. Nobody appreciates generosity such as Mr. Herring's more than ourselves. What we object to is the system of hospital administration which makes it necessary, and which usurps the place of a sounder, more universal system.

THE TWO IRVINGS.

MR. WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK writes:—One must go some way back to find any precedent for the one great English actor of his age still completely dominating the stage by force of genius, consummate skill, and a personal glamour which defies analysis, while his son is steadily, quietly bending his energies to climbing the ladder, following in his father's footsteps. And as to the approach which naturally suggests itself to such a prototype, the matter certainly cannot go further than bare historical fact, and is incomplete even at that. Assuredly the chance of seeing on one night Mr. H. B. Irving as Hamlet and on the following night Sir Henry Irving as Becket, a part of which he has made his own, and in which no critic has denied his supremacy, was an irresistible attraction to a confirmed playgoer who has followed enthusiastically, though not uncritically Sir Henry Irving's striking career from the great success of The Bells onward.

To such an one there cannot but be a strange fascination in the likeness and unlikeness between the Hamlet of father and of son. The likeness I found in face, in timing of walk and gesture, and in the conception of certain passages where no marked divergence on the part of a young actor in whom there is no lack of intellect or study could be likely; and at certain points in the play, this likeness is curiously accentuated by an adventitious circumstance, the playing in the orchestra of the stately and inspiriting Pageant music, which I have heard I know not how many times ushering in the Court scenes at the Lyceum in old days. There was a curious mingling of pleasure and regret at recognising the familiar strains. For the unlikeness between the paternal and the filial rendering, it is due sometimes to different conception, sometimes to variants in execution, and wherever it is most noted, it must be taken without doubt as the mark of individual thought and deed whether one may fully approve it or not.

In necessarily brief and condensed record of my first impressions, let me say first that "I do not well understand," or rather do not understand at all, why some critics whose opinions are justly held in consideration have described Mr. Irving's "Hamlet" as unpoetical. If, to take some salient instances, the scenes with the Ghost, with the Queen and with Ophelia after the very beautiful delivery of the "To be, or not to be," are unpoetical, then I have this many a year been very ignorant of what poetical acting is. Nor could I, having "a reasonable good ear" for rhythm find any defect or negligence in that regard. There are, of course, in this "Hamlet," conceits as in the false importation of tragedy into the words, "As by lot, God wot," and extravagance, as in the play scene. What Hamlet has been without such spots? But fairly may we set against these such truth as is insistant in, again to take instances the tone and gesture on "O my prophetic soul, my uncle!" and in the whole of the wildly hysterical scene which follows. It is unlucky that in the last scene the player is heavily handicapped by stage management which makes him address the speech, You who look pale and tremble at this chance, to a very bare handful of Kamschatkan supers, and which lets the fencing match, wherein I love not Mr. Irving's deliberate retaliation, go for nothing. But take it all in all, Mr. Irving's Hamlet find what faults one may, is a fine fiery rendering that would be full enough of performance for one who inherited a less great name, but is, one hopes and thinks, fuller still of promise for the future of Mr. Irving who certainly has some touch of his father's grip over an audience.

Of Sir Henry Irving's reappearance as Becket it is not easy to write in terms which may not seem hyperbolical. The part as above stated, is his and his only and his it was to shape a noble dramatic poem to the needs of the theatre. Never better than now one is tempted to say never so well as now has Sir Henry Irving shown us the ideal incarnation of the hero ecclesiastic as Mr. William Archer has capitally put it. The tall imposing figure fills the whole vast stage with boldly and in intellectual presence the gesture free and sweeping, yet restrained by truth to Nature and to Art, the subtle and astounding play of countenance in silent moments, the quick, bright humanity in the lighter passages of the play, the white heat of just wrath never wasting itself in vociferation, the charming tenderness to the ill-fated Rosamund, the heart-reaching pathos of the great Archbishop in his downfall incurred for conscience-sake, and, though all these phases the never-failing dignity, as fit times majesty of mien and carriage all these were as present as ever, perhaps even more present than before. The applause which greeted the great actor and followed him from his first appearance at the chess-table to his impressive death scene might have made one think one was at the first instead of at the fourth night of the revival, and was in itself a thing to hear. In writing of a piece of acting wherein the most carping criticism would be hard put to it to find a flaw, it may be a work of supererogation to mention any special point or points; and yet one cannot choose but linger on some well-loved passages of the character. Such are the sudden flash out on just provocation of the soldier's alert and commanding spirit immediately after the Churchman's moving and convincing description of his awe-inspiring vision in the Minister; and the smile of assured triumph half of the priest, half of the man, on the clear-cut words "I am Chancellor here. Such again, the beauty of the injunction to the followers in charge of Rosamund: "Be sweet to her, she has many enemies" and the whole scene, with its varying emotions after the meeting of the kings. Such too, and perhaps most beautiful of all the touching, reminiscent soliloquy in the last act, beginning with "There was a little fair-haired Norman maid."

Throughout the long part not a syllable was indistinct, not a word was uttered that lacked authority and resonance. Indeed, it is clear from the first to the last word of Becket that custom has in no way stated the great actor's infinite variety of genius and art, and that not a jot is abated of his magnetic, which is, but a more modern word for magical, influence. Let us hope that the touch which his son has of that power may grow to greatness.

THE POSSIBLE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

AT the Royal United Service Institution on May 9 under the presidency of Admiral Sir R. H. Harris Lord Ellenborough, R. N. (retired), read a paper on a subject which he has more than once brought before the House of Lords, The Possibility of our Fleets and Harbours being Surprised.

Lord Ellenborough pointed out that Portland and Portsmouth were particularly exposed to that form of attack which Admiral Togo attempted at Port Arthur, and which the Americans attempted at Santiago—namely, the bottling up of the harbour by sinking merchantmen at the entrance. If a naval surprise were successful and our battleships were blocked up or destroyed, we might expect to have to meet an invasion. Lord Ellenborough instanced the case of the kingdom of Hanover in 1803, and added that a similar catastrophe might await us if we did not take precautions. If defeated by an invading army we might even have to give up a portion of the county of Kent or Yorkshire to the enemy. Such an idea might appear preposterous to some people, but it was not more preposterous than the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine by the Germans would have appeared to Frenchmen before 1870. The lecturer added that the week-end absence of nearly all the officials who are connected, not only with public departments, but with also large private enterprises, gave a grand opportunity to an enemy, who might commence his operations late on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning more particularly if that particular Sunday were succeeded by a Bank Holiday. In conclusion, the lecturer urged that no pilots except those British-born should be allowed to exercise their profession on our coasts, and that a Bill should be framed to check the dissemination of news concerning the movements of our fleets on the outbreak of war.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 20th May, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£15,307,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 20th May 1905 by Council Bills	£2,016,110
	By Gold	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 21st May 1905 to 31st March 1906	£14,153,810

WHETHER we take the heartiness of the farewell tribute to Mr. Choate as due to the Ambassador or to his embassage, to our good will towards the man or towards the country he represents, it was a sufficiently remarkable and pleasing demonstration. As a matter of fact, the two motives were present in combination, though the exact proportions it is difficult to determine. Our relations both with Mr. Choate and with the United States are of an exceptional nature. He is, as the Premier said, much more than a diplomatist. And the United States are to us much more than a foreign country with whom we are in diplomatic relations. Bonds of common blood and common interest raise us above the petty issues which elsewhere keep the sword ever loose in the scabbard, and these bonds have of late years been drawn closer and closer, and in effecting this good work the retiring Ambassador, with whom go all our best wishes, has done more than his share.

LORD KITCHENER'S EARTHQUAKE FUND.

THE following is the list of subscriptions received in India to his Excellency General Viscount Kitchener's Relief Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	58,839	9	4
Officer Commanding, Kasauli Depot	30	0	0
Colonel C de C Hamilton	200	0	0
Messrs Kellner and Co	500	0	0
Indian Aluminium Co, Madras	153	0	0
Mrs D Dowman	100	0	0
Victoria Lady Carbery	15	9	6
Various Commissioned and Warrant Medical Officers, Mian Mir	132	0	0
Children All Saint's Cathedral, Allahabad	40	3	9
Sergeant Major Hawkes, 1st P V R	10	0	0
Captain A H G Hume, R E	16	0	0
Major W J Bythesea, R E	100	0	0
Major C W G Richardson	25	0	0
Captain R F G Bond	32	0	0
"A C" (Through Alliance Bank of India)	20	0	0
Surg-Genl S Bomford, CIE, IMS	150	0	0
Mr H G Stokes, ICS	100	0	0
Captain C R Newman	16	0	0
Lt Col J T W Leslie	50	0	0
Lt Col W J Hamilton	50	8	0
Major General C H des Voeux, C B	100	0	0
Colonel J I B Bookey, CB, IMS	100	0	0
Captain Waterfield	70	0	0
Major E Houston, RE	50	0	0
Major H R Blore	30	0	0
Major E R I Chitty	20	0	0
Lieut E C Baker, R E	20	10	0
Col I Mathews, CB, A V D	100	0	0
Officers and Clerks 3rd Divisional Office	133	0	0
Station Hospital, Dalhousie	21	0	0
Officer Comdg Supply, Dalhousie	28	0	0
Garrison Engineer, Dalhousie	16	8	0
Sub Kesres Chand Khatry	50	0	0
Brig-Genl Sir James Wilcocks, KCMG, DSO	50	0	0
Major C W Somerset	20	0	0
Captain H M Allen	21	0	0
Lieut Col W R Birkwood	75	0	0
Brig-Genl A A Reeves, C B	50	0	0
Major Hagashi, Japanese Military Attache	57	0	0
Dalhousie Church through Rev Bush	37	0	0
Colonel W J R Wickham, OB	33	0	0
Colonel Hill, R E	50	0	0
Brig-Genl H H Whibley	100	0	0
Colonel E H Molesworth	110	0	0
Colonel J H Reid	53	0	0
Captain H S de Brett	15	0	0
Duffadar Hans Ram (Peacle ser)	5	0	0
Voluntee D E Young	15	0	0
Captain C E S Cox	50	0	0
Major R M Bell	53	8	0
Col A Phayre, thro Bank of Upper India	100	0	0
Capt A H O Spence	80	0	0
Lt-Col H F S Ramsden	50	0	0
Commandant, N Os, N O Os and Men, 58th Silladar Camel Corps	500	0	0
Captain R Johnson, R F A	50	0	0
Warrant Officers and N C Os Indian Unattached List, Jhansi	43	0	0
Station Hospital, Fort Allahabad	20	0	0
H H Maharaja Major Gen Sir Partab Singh	100	0	0
Major Eales	100	0	0
"The Dawn Society" Calcutta	35	5	0
Captain C K Anderson, (Medical Staff Benares	27	10	0
Ghazipur Squadron, U P Light Horse, 2nd Donation (Total Rs 32)	2	0	0
Cawnpore Squadron, U P Light Horse, 2nd Donation (Total Rs 163)	51	0	0
Ghazipur Squadron, U P Light Horse one Month	60	0	0
Offertory at St Peters Ramkhola through Rev S Kitching	92	2	0
Officer Commanding Fatehgarh	14	12	0
Officers, Rank and File, 79th Bg RFA	111	12	0
Officers, Rank and File, Detachment 2nd Bn, Yorkshire Regt	33	10	0
Officers, Rank and File, 6th Co, RAG	63	0	0
Officers, Rank and File, 2nd Bn, East Surrey Regt	345	4	0
Officers, Rank and File, 9th Lancers	609	0	0
Officers, Rank and File, 1st Bn, Royal Scots Fusiliers	450	0	0
Officers, Rank and File, 1st Bn, Seaford Highlanders 2nd Donation, (Total Rs 125)	40	0	0
Officers, Rank and File, Coastpore Artillery Volunteers	450	0	0
Officers, Rank and File, 1st Bn, The King's Own Regt	375	0	0
Officers, Rank and File, 2nd Bn, Royal Scots	408	4	0
Officers, Rank and File, 63rd Battery, RFA	123	3	0
Officers, Rank and File, No 2 Mountain Bg, RGA	237	8	0
Officers, Rank and File, No 7 Mountain Bg, RGA	225	6	0
Officers, Rank and File, 2nd Bn, KOs Borderers	1,000	0	0
Officers, Rank and File, 3rd Hussars	100	0	0
Officers, Rank and File, 4th Battery, RFA	193	10	6
Officers, Rank and File, 1st Bn Leicester Regt	219	9	0
Officers, Rank and File, 20th Battery, RFA	119	0	0
Officers, Rank and File, 7th Co, RGA	121	6	0
Rank and File, 1st Bn Oxfordshire L Infy	48	8	0
Officers, 1st Oxfordshire L Infy	150	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C Os and Men, 1/3 Gurkhas	547	8	4
Officers, Native Officers, N C Os and Men, 67th Rifles	100	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C Os and Men, Cavalry	308	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C Os and Men, 13th Tiwana Lancers	15	9	6
Officers, Corps of Guides and N C Os and Men, Gurkha Contingent	250	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C Os and Men, 4th Rajputs	286	0	9
Officers, Native Officers, N C Os and Men, 51st Sikhs	350	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C Os and Men, 17th Cavalry	245	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C Os and Men 53rd Sikhs	300	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C Os and Men, 56th Scinde Rifles	400	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C Os and Men, Peshawar Mountain Battery	120	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C Os and Men, 3rd Brahmans	120	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C Os and Men 33th Sikhs	363	4	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C Os and Men, 7th Mule Corps	20	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C Os and Men, 45th Sikhs	150	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C O's and Men, 13th Rajputs	300	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C O's and Men, 32nd Pu jabis	35	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C Os and Men, 61st Pioneers	30	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C O's and Men, 12th Rifles	300	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C O's and Men, 12th Rajputana Infantry	250	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C O's and Men, 74th Punjabis	123	7	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C O's and Men, 9th Infantry	655	7	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C O's and Men, 32nd Cavalry	203	0	9
Officers, Native Officers, N C O's and Men, 24th Hazara Mountain Battery	100	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C O's and Men, 1/4 Gurkhas	611	9	6
Officers, Native Officers, N C O's and Men 34th Sikh Pioneers 2nd donation (Total Rs 655)	335	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C O's and Men, Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion	200	0	0
Allahabad Brigade—thro Colonel Foster	92	0	0
Allahabad Brigade—thro Lieut Col Hamlet	119	0	0
Captain Talbot 37th Lancers	30	0	0
Station Hospital Fyzabad, (thro Colonel Lyaden-bell	70	0	0
Colonel C A Anderson C B	100	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C O's and Men, 40th Cavalry	185	6	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C O's and Men, 23th Punjabis	75	0	0
Thro Brigade Major Derajat Brigade	16	3	0
Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers	1,0	0	0
Major H B Holmes	20	0	0
Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers			
Captain J H Murray	16	0	0
Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers			
Hon Captain Berghmans	10	0	0
Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers			
Captain and Adjt J Cornish-Bowden 15	41	0	0
Major General Sir E G Barrow K U B	250	0	0
Lieut-Col J Western	75	0	0
Major D Stansell	50	0	0
C B S	10	0	0
Col W L Chester R A M C	30	0	0
Lieut-Col Rideout	30	0	0
Major Dundee	20	0	0
Major M Cowper	50	0	0
Lieut-Col Easley	10	0	0
Captain Barrow	10	0	0
Officers and Medical Subordinates Station Hospital Peshawar	75	0	0
Col G D N Leake R A M C	100	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C O's and Men, 109th Infantry	350	0	0
Officers, Native Officers, N C O's and Men, 56th Infantry	457	11	3
C O O P Trisoont	40	0	0
Major Tyacke Bame	20	0	0
Major R S Berkeley, late 3 Gurkhas	100	0	0
Col Read	50	0	0
Brigade Staff, Belgaum	20	8	0
Major Digby, R E	10	8	0
3 and T Corps Belgaum Brigade	21	0	0
Mrs Cox (thro Rev Kitchling)	5	0	0
Major A H Bingley	50	0	0
Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Messrs Apcar and Co	2,500	0	0
Messrs Andrew Yule and Co	2,500	0	0
Messrs Jardine Skinner and Co	2,000	0	0
Messrs J Thomas and Co	1,500	0	0
Messrs Bird and Co	1,000	0	0
Messrs Kilburn and Co	1,000	0	0
Messrs Graham and Co	1,000	0	0
Messrs Prawn Kilburn Law and Co	1,000	0	0
Messrs British American Tobacco Co Ltd	500	0	0
Messrs Hoare Miller and Co	250	0	0
Messrs Jessop and Co Ltd	250	0	0
Messrs Jer Dignam and Co	235	8	0
Messrs Paul Studds and Gough	125	0	0
Messrs Davenport and Co	125	0	0
Messrs Andrew Yule and Co (Office Collection)	115	0	0
The Hon sir Francis Mudie, K C I E	100	0	0
The Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	100	0	0
Nounan deMol Esqr	100	0	0
G H Sutherland Esq	100	0	0
The Lodge "Defence"	50	0	0
Lieut-Col F E Mac Carthy, I M S	50	0	0
The Hon Mr Justice Holmwood	50	0	0
Messrs Struthers and Co Ltd	25	0	0
The Rev T Scott, M A	25	0	0
Officers of Licensed Measurers' Depot	16	0	0
W J Simmons Esqr	16	0	0
Offertory at Bailey (thro Lord Bishop of Lucknow	42	10	6
Poona Brigade thro Lieut-Colonel Officer Commanding Directorate Contracts and Registration and Office Western Command	93	0	0
The O C G C Eastern Command	11	0	0
Lieut-Col R H Sayle	50	0	0
Major F F Weedon	20	0	0
Surg-Genl W F Burnett	30	0	0
A H Shakespear Esqr	10	0	0
Lieut-Col R Moore	32	8	0
Lieut-Col Clark-Kennedy	50	8	0
Lieut-Col A Gregorson	20	0	0
"Anonymous"	10	0	0
Clerks Command Hd Qrs	64	0	0
Captain N W Burlow	16	0	0
Captain B P Bell	20	0	0
Captain S D A Crookshank	20	0	0
G S Lyoshim Esqr	16	0	0
Major H H Dunlop	16	0	0
Major A R Aldridge	25	0	0
Captain W M Coldstream	16	0	0
Col H T Barrett	32	0	0
Col E Blunt	80	0

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor Classen of the Technical High School, Aix-la-Chapelle has brought out a process of making alcohol from sawdust, of which great things are expected. The cellulox is treated with gaseous sulphuric acid, and glucose formed, which is converted into alcohol by fermentation.

A ton of sawdust yields about 50 gallons of crude alcohol, or 25 gallons of absolute alcohol. It is expected, however, that in time 30 gallons or more will be obtained Taking into account the cost of sawdust and grain, it seems that the new process will supersede the old. The cellulose removed from the sawdust is the only component having a fuel value, and the residual sawdust can be utilised as fuel in the process of manufacture. To this end it can be pressed into the form of briquettes.

A new protable Welsbach lamp, burning wood alcohol in the mantle, has been introduced into Germany and France. The alcohol goes to a wick requiring no trimming, and is vapourised under the mantle. The light is brilliant enough for photographic and projection purposes, and is inexpensive.

The Cooper-Hewitt mercury converter for supplying the Cooper-Hewitt eletric lamp, has been adepted to charge accumulators in electric automobiles. It converts alternating currents into continuous currents fitifor ordinary electric motors, and it does away with the necessity of a dynamo in garages.

The Martin-Swift transmission for automobiles is a reversal of other disc transmissions, the drive being from two small pulleys on the same axle, to a single large disc on which they run. It does away with all, even differential, gear, and has been tested by the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.

M. Serpollet, the well known inventor, is constructing a steam automobile to run 125 miles an hour. The motor will develop 200 horse-power, and the weight of the engine, without the boiler, will be only 330lbs.

M. Pierre Breuil, in a paper to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, has given the results of a new method of examining India-rubber by the microscope, by which he believes that impurities and other defects can be discovered.

Professor Rutherford, F. R. S., has found by experiment that the heating effect of radium is largely due to the bombardment of the alpha particles expelled from its mass.

Professor De Launay, in an article on the evolution of matter, argues that since uranium changes into radium, and radium changes into helium there is, in general, a spontaneous evolution of matter going on. He mentions that M. Curie now asks himself whether not merely this uranium-radium-helium group, but all chemical elements have a certain duration of life, like organised beings, but relatively much longer than that of the radium group.

Mr. Gavin Burns estimates that the light of all the stars in the night sky is to that of the full moon as 8 is to 900, or less than 1 per cent. Newcomb, the veteran American astronomer, reckons the light of the stars including the Milky way, as equal to that of 1,500 stars of the first magnitude.

A new quick-firming gun, of 24 centimetres, tried at Havre, has thrown three shells a minute, instead of one shell in three or four minutes, as usual. It is intended for coast defence.

Scotish Highlanders, although like other people of Europe mixed in race,are on]the whole tall and long headed. According to Deniker, they are the tallest race known, and bblong to the so-called Teutonic race of north-western Europe. Our notions of race hitherco derived from languages, have been all upset by anthropologists making observations on the man, not his speech, and and it is now rather out of date to regard Highlanders as "Celts," though it is done still by artists and literary men especially critics of the old school. Dr. Alexander Low, of the University of Aberdeen, has recently examined a number of skeletons found near that city with very broad skulls found and of short stature, quite a contrast to the Highlanders and he infers that modern Aberdonians represent the fusion of this and the Highland type,

Recent trials at Cherbourg have shown the superiority of the sumarsible boat over the submarine. The submarine has a box on the prow containing the torpedo tubes, which causes her to dip and lose speed. At the same time, the submarine is regarded as good for defensive operations. The submersible is good for offensive operations. It is expected that the tonnage of submarines will be raised to 100 and that of submersibles to 400 tons.

Compressed tea, supplied to officers of the Russian army in Manchuria, is not unlike a hard tile, and can with difficulty be cut with a knife. It is broken with a hammer as though it were stone. A Suchong tea, with a creamy taste and rather sweet by nature, so that less sugar is required, has been selected for the bricks. Compressed tea is flatter in taste than ordinary tea, but stimulates and a piece the size of a thimble serves for a large strong cup. No teapot is needed. Scalding wrter is poured on the tea in the cup. No cement is wanted to hold the leaves together in the block.

Scopolamine is the name of a drug got from a Japanese plant which produces sleep for eight or nine hours and is said to be an anæsthetic, leaving no ill effects.

Mont Pelee has been more active again since April 9th, but the authorities do not regard the eruption as dangerous. The volcano of Kilauea in Hawaii, has also, after a rest of 13 years, been active since the end of February, and on March 10th a new fiery lake was reported by the Observatory.

A French electrical journal reports that wireless telegrams (called aerograms) are now sent between Algiers and Tunis. Private messages can be exchanged between the stations and ships. There is now regular communication between Dieppe and Newhaven for the service of the Channel steamers.

Mr. Bosender, of the Australian telegraph service has traced small perforations in the lead covering of aerial telephone cables to the larvæ of the Bostrycus jesuitica, a little black insect, and to the Zylopertha a common insect in Australia.

Cameroon is stated to be the rainiest country known. On the plateaux of the interior the annual rainfall is 3 metres on the coast it is 4 metres, at Bibondi it is over 9 metres, and at Debondja it is 10 metres. This figure, however, has been surpassed Teherra-Pendji, in India, where 12 metres have been recorded.

Professor Sommer signals a luminous effect on the skin after rubbing it with an incandescent lamp. All bulbs, however, are not suitable. Those with a coating of carbon particles are apt to fail.

During the American Civil War a battle took place at Harper's Ferry in 1862, when General Mills surrendered to Stonewall Jackson, and shells were thrown on London Heights across the Shenandoah. A fire recently broke out in the woods there, and the old shells exploding, broke some windows in Harper's Ferry, to the surprise of the inhabitants.

As already rumoured, the first John Fritz gold medal, founded in memory of that American leader of industrial progress, has been awarded to Lord Kelvin.

The Duke of Marlborough's letter to the "Times" of last Saturday, and the speeches of the banquet on Wednesday evening, may have impressed the public with some idea of the claims of the London School of Tropical Medicine, which owes its existence to the initiative of Mr. Chamberlain, acting on the advice of Sir Patrick Manson. Many a problem in medicine, unsolved in 1899, remains unsolved to-day out these six years have afforded a magnificent harvest of results in the special field of troptcal medicine—the one field in which this country, whom it chiefly concerns, leads the world. Indeed, the problems of tropical medicine are as easy as they are important. This does not mean that they can be solved by armchair cogitation, but that given the funds the enthusirsm, and a supply of trained men willing to risk their lives one, question after another must yield to inquiry.

Often in this place I have praised the comparative method of which the doctrine of universal evolution is the theoretical justification. In this instance also it has distinguished itself. The real starting-point of all the remarkable discoveries which will one day rid the tropics of endemic disease was the investigation of certain peculiar maladies which afflict birds. This was the first, but by no means the last, striking achievement of comparative pathology, which it appears, has lately given us the clue to cancer. It was found that these diseases of birds are due as might have been expected to the presence of certain blood-parasitles. That, however was not the point which was that the parasites were found to gain entry to the blood by the agency of certain insects which preyed upon the birds' blood, as the mosquito preys upon the blood of man.

THE MARVELLOUS BOY.

SCHAFFER'S PERFORMANCES AT THE ALHAMBRA.

For prodigies, of whatsoever degree of genius, the modern world has little real love, observes a correspondent. When you say prodigy, indeed the modern world sees in its mind's eye a pallid little boy with a velvet suit and a fiddle. The women presumably flock to his recitals armed to the teeth with oranges and chocolates which he is never allowed to eat; the men go and yawn over him, thanking their stars that he is not their little boy. And suddenly the paragraphists inform you that he is to give a farewell performance. Then he passes. Of course there are also the little girl prodigies, whose quaint prattlings in sentimental comedy make elderly stockbrokers weep copiously in the stalls. And to crown all there is Johnny Trundely, the fat boy of Peckham, to my mind the most delicious morsel that ever trod boards. On the whole therefore, people who adventure in the prodigy business seem to be a trifle handicapped from the start.

And this is why I think that the managers of the latest singular instance of infantile precocity, Master Sylvester Schaffer to wit have been wise to describe him as the versatile phenomenon of the 20th century, rather than as a prodigy, though prodigy he undoubtedly is, and of the most pronounced type at that. Master Schaffer, let me mention before going further, has attained the ripe age of 18 years; so that, in this case, the pallid little boy element is out of the question, and the fair sex may abandon all ideas as to oranges and chocolate. Further, Master Schaffer's entertainment is not given in a stuffy hall over a music shop, but in that palace of spectacular and general delights called the Alhambra Theatre.

VERSATILITY.

Now let us see in what the extraordinary talents of the versatile phenomenon of the twentieth century consist. First of all he is down for an overture. This, however, is mercifully executed for him by the band. But, besides being the subject as it were, of an overture, he is also a "card and coin manipulator," a "lightning painter," a "Japanese juggler," a "modern juggler," an equestrian of the Spanish high school," an exponent of the Risley act, a champion shot, a master of the violin and impersonator of Paganini, Sarasate, and Strauss, a nigger minstrel, a player at Olympian games, and a strong man. To appear successfully in any of these capacities at such a theatre as the Alhambra is, I suppose, to have attained highwater mark in one's profession. Master Schaffer appears successfully in them all, keeping the stage for an hour and twenty minutes, and getting through an amount of work the bare contemplation of which is calculated to put the ordinary man into a series of convulsive, cold sweats.

I believe that if Master Johnnie Trundley were to be allowed to witness Schaffer extraordinary exhibition of versatility and endurance he would give up being a fat boy and go in for solid work right away. The able-bodied patrons of a certain palatial hotel in the neighbourhood of Camberwell should be taken to see it at the public expense. I say this because an indolent and obese journalist of my acquaintance, who saw the versatile phenomenon's exhibition in Paris, is understood to have been throwing lighted lamps and plates about and impersonating Paganini ever since The thing takes your breath away by the mere persistence and vastness of it. It stands in the same relation to the average variety show as a work representing the combined efforts of Mr. Hall Caine, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, William Shakespeare, and the editor of Who's Who might be expected to stand in relation to letters.

SEEN FROM THE WINGS.

Seen from the wings it becomes doubly portentous. The bare labour of getting in and out of a dozen or so different costumes in an hour and twenty minutes would be labour enough for most man. Master Schafer, it is true has four or five dressers to assist him in this part of his work but even then it must be counted arduous. Further, his programme appears to have been arranged for him with a quite reckless disregard for the ordinary physical weakness of humanity. A youth of eighteen who has just taken a big mare through ten minutes of prancing and waltzing and cantering in the severes high school style and has topped that up with some healthy leg and back exercise in a Risley act with fat dogs, would not as a rule be expected to be in trim for a bout of fancy shooting. His arm would shake and his fingers tremble. But it is not so with Master Schaffer, who indeed follows up the equestrianism and the leg-jagging with a shooting act which is quite the best and most graceful thing of its kind I remember to have seen. And the marvel of it is that from the beginning to the end this extraordinary youth never seems to be in the least distressed or put out or disconcerted. I spoke with him as he left his dressing-room at the close of his performance the other night. He looked as fresh as paint and as calm as a door-knocker. There is no appearance of strong man build about him, not even a trace of the tenseness and alertness of bearing which comes to a man to whom tenseness and alertness are a livelihood. For aught one could see, he might have been placidly taking money at the box-office instead of lifting chariots, and hitting himself on the neck with cannon balls.

DIPLODOCUS.

A REPTILE OVER FOUR YARDS HIGH.

DR. W. J. HOLLAND, Director of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburg, gave the Geologists' Association an interesting account of hunting for bones of fossil animals in the Western States of North America.

The British Museum possesses many bones and imperfect skeletons of both kinds, with a model of a remarkably perfect vegetarian called iguanodon, from Barnissart, in Belgium, but is now receiving, thanks to Mr. Carnegie's librality, a no less-perfect model of a yet more extraordinary creature from Wyoming. Its construction is now practically complete, and it will be formally handed over to the authorities on the 12th. This creature, named diplodocus, belongs to a remarkable sub-order of the dinosaurs called the sauropoda—or lizard feet—most of which attained an extraordinary size.

Diplodocus is mostly neck and tail, something like, to use a very unscientific simile, a stout serpent threaded through a rhinoceros's body. It must have stood over four yards high and it was propped up by strong legs (the hinder a little the higher) and feet, ending in five claws. We can see that it trod inwards, for the two outer toes are distinctly smaller than the others. Neck and head are some eight yards long, and the latter is curiously small, hardly bigger than that of an alligator or crocodile not one fifth of its length, but with slender feeble teeth. When the tail begins we are hardly more than half way down the body, and it tapers off till the bones of the last ten or eleven feet are scarcely thicker than a man's finger. Curious cavities reduce the weight of the vertebræ, but, as we can see from the picture of a restored brontosaurus in Mr. Hutchinson's "Extinct Monsters," it must at best have been an awkward creature on land. Both of them probably were happier in the water, and diplodocus, with its feeble teeth, could not have dealt with any but the most succulent vegetation. One wonders how it got food enough to maintain its huge carcase; probably it browsed from morning to night, bambling the margins of lakes, now in, now out of the water its long neck permitting a great reach in all directions. The powerful tail suggests swimming, but the whip-like end is a puzzle. It can hardly have been used for correcting an adversary the best method of suppression would have been to sit upon it. With their great bulk and feeble teeth, these creatures must have depended on a very special environment, and climatical or physical change fatal to their food-plants would speedily have been the same to them.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 6th May 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th May 1905— G I P Ry system,	2,34,611	9,28,568	3,097	11,66,255
I M R do ...	51,783	1,00,894	448	1,53,125
Total.....	2,86,394	10,29,412	3,541	13,19,380
Actuals for corresponding week ending 7th May 1904— G I P R system...	2,76,796	7,92,187	3,513	10,77,496
I M R do ..	72,369	1,08,72.	1,122	2,12,113
Total.....	3,49,06	9,00 909	9,635	13,19,609
Increase or (G I P R	—12,189	+1,36,361	— 5,417	+ 88,759
Decrease... (I M R...	—20,486	—67,822	— 673	—88,982

THEATRE OF THE POOR.

A MORNING AT BOW-STREET TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

There is a phase of life, not void of interest and the components of drama, that focusses itself under the skylight of Bow-street Police-court. Here is its centre; here are its idylls, its tragedies, its spectacles. It is the Olympia of the unheroic, the Areopagus of the unlearned.

The square court, to which the wan light of May-day filters from above only, is dotted like a chapel with pews and boxes. The Bench, its entry surmounted by the Royal Arms, dominates it, and in centre of the floor the iron railingsof the dock are the frame of swift-succeeding vignettes of life—gross, grotesque, or sad. A crowd fills the space; at the rear, complacently interested, like playgoers for this, among its other functions, is the theatre of the poor. The big policeman, quaintly tame and domesticated without their helmets, move hitherto and thitherto importantly; and near one of the doors the other day was grouped a knot of little girls, whose fresh childish faces seemed not in the least out of place in this home of formality and law.

"Hush" hisses a policeman. The subdued chatter of the spectators and officials ceases sharply as the magistrate enters and takes his seat. It is Mr. Marsham. His keen, kindly face, fringed with white hair, might stand for a symbol of the law that is administered here, a law that sympathy may stretch and wisdom soften. At Bow-street justice is adaptable; it ruins no lives, furnishes no forcing house for the tentative criminal. It has even other concerns than punishment—the children that fidget about the door, for instance. Theirs is the first business the court undertakes.

They range themselves in a smiling line in front of the dock and a sleek young man applies for permission to employ them in the production of a play. The magistrate surveys them critically, and they giggle coyly while the applicant enlarges on the harmlessness of the employment proposed for them. "H'm!" says the Bench. "What time do they leave the stage?" "Sometimes before eleven, sir," is the reply. Mothers are brought forward to speak as to health and so on. "How does she sleep afterwards?" demands the magistate, and proceeds with an interrogatory that reveals the family man behind the law given. Here is something not far short of patriarchal government one thinks, and the impression is confirmed by the doubting grunt with which his Worship finally grants the application.

The sleek young man departs, and his place is taken by a young woman with a baby in her arms. She is a slim, bone white thing, thin-chested and ill-clad. "Who struck you?" demands the magistrate at once. One of her eyes is tinged with a purple bruise. "My husband," is her reply. "Was he drunk?" she is asked, and explains that he was. She wants a separation, and says that she has been beaten before. She looks as though one could break her in one's fingers. "I'll give you a summons free," decides his Worship, "and we'll see about a separation when he comes before me."

Other applicants succeed. One lady has a difference with her landlord, and sets forth the grounds of the dispute in a manner to fog the clearest intelligence. The magistrate unravels the concern and sends her away comforted. A man whose nose peers forth from among ample bandages was assaulted by his wife "with a Dorsepan." He is granted a summons and departs cheerful. Then there is a rustle from the crowd at the back of the court as it shifts its weight from one leg to another, and prepares to to be entertained. It is the turn of the police cases. Ladies were first.

One drunkard follows another. Most admit their lapse, are warned and acquitted, and depart. What is surprising is the decency of their appearance in general. A woman who had raved aloud in the street and resisted arrest with violence, had the meek complaisance and engaging simplicity that should characterise an elderly maiden school-teacher. One appeared in sober black a young woman of distinctly lady-like cut, with a pale, intelligent face and nervous gloved hands who might have been anything from a governess to a peer's daughter. She lowered her eyes as she stood in the dock with a kind of mechanical modesty, and made no answer to the ugly charge of drunkenness in the streets as it was read out.

"Were you drunk?" inquired the magistrate.

"I was drunk, but not hospably drunk. Only a little drunk" was her answer in a pleasant, clear voice.

She had not been charged before. "You had better not drink," was the magistrate's advice. "You can go." It was only as she left the dock that she broke into strident weeping. Heaven knows what tragedy of wrecked hopes may go to make up the life that emerges in view in the dock at Bow-street.

An ex-tradition case varies the succession of drunks. A young Frenchman heavy-jowled and sullen, is accused of a theft in Paris. The hard-faced little interpreter leans against the rail by his side and translates to him the evidence of arrest as it is related by a smart inspector from Scotland Yard. The prisoner stares about him with hopeless eyes but with no air of resignation, and once he turns and looks into the curious faces of that still crowd at the back of the court, the witnesses of his arbitration and downfall. They watch him these killers, as the crowd must have eyed the doomed men who came out to the lions in the arena with a speculation and an insight ferocious in their intensity. He turns from them quickly and asks that his extradition may be concluded as soon as possible.

That crowd! It is the one thing daunting and terrible at Bow-street. It is grim and still lacking sympathy and barren of feeling. No weeping stirs awful impassivity; it can only laugh. The punies jest wins its guffaw, but no poignancy of black misery wakes it to any show of kindliness. It was the gloating of the crowd that dictated the abolition of public executions; here it gloats still, and in its invulnerable complacency is expressed the true stigma of crime and the sharp edge of the sword of justice.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hourending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Death from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	4	3	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	17	11	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	13	10	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	14	13	41
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	5	5	14
G Mahim and Worli	13	13	23
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	17
Total.....	68	63	164
Same date last year	19	16	87

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
4	0

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade; ...	4	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	30	16	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	10	9	25
a D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	20	15	43
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	6	6	15
G Mahim and Worli	7	5	12
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	71	64	150
Total plague deaths to date...291,773		240,473	
Same date last year	18	10	93

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
4	2

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Rain has occurred in Assam, Bengal and Bihar. A few scattered showers elsewhere. Mymensingh reports 5 1/2 inches, Cherrapoonjee and Purnea 1 1/2 inches, Narayanganj, Dinajpur, and Balasore, 1 inch. Rain is again probable in Assam and Bengal; and possible in east of the United and Central Provinces and Western parts of the Deccan and South India.

SIMLA, MAY 28.

The depression in Upper India is better defined to-day. The barometer shows a tendency to fall over the Bay. Rain is fallen in Burma, Assam, and the South Peninsula. Mymensingh reports 7 inches, Cherrapoonjee 4 1/2, Bogra 3 1/2, Tavoy, Dhubri and Salem 1 1/2, Tonugoo, Yamething, Dibrugarh and Shillong 1 inch. The weather is apparently unsettled over the Centre of the Bay. Rain is probable in Burma, especially on the coast, and locally in Assam and Bengal. Local rain is possible in South Peninsula, and few local showers may occur in West Himalayas.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date April	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
25th.....	84°	72°	...	..
26th	86°	71°	...	...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 27th OF MAY.

STATIONS,	Pressure 8 A.M.	Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·802	W	10	20·1	74·5	83	.....	8 95	— 3·38
Jask	29·709	NW	12	24·3	82·7	67	.....	3·83	— 0·46
Muscat	29·735	Calm	4	09·0	83·0	38	.....	0·01	+ 2·00
Aden (23rd)...	29·741	NE	8	20·3	82·3	77	.....	1·30	+ 0·72
Lahore	29·569	NW	2	111·4	75·2	37	.....	3·50	— 0·32
Simla	29·94	SW	4	11·8	77·1	83	.....	2·90	+ 0·36
Delhi	29·533	W	4	109·	84·7	24	.....	4·09	+ 2·17
Agra	29·512	NW	5	110·5	81·4	28	.....	4·15	+ 2·17
Cawnpore.....	29·531	Calm	4	110·.	74·2	20	.....	4·31	+ 2·11
Allahabad ...	29·536	E	5	11·6	74·6	19	.....	3·31	+ 1·03
Jhansi	29·549	WNW	5	113·1	81·0	24	.....	2·11	+ 0·16
Jacobabad ...	29·564	ESE	4	120·5	84·6	48	.....	1·58	+ 0·33
Karachi	29·69	WSW	15	99·9	80·7	84	.....	3·31	...
Joypore.....	29·625	WSW	7	111·2	84·1	22	.....	2·71	+ 0·53
Ajmere.....	29·64	W	14	108·9	90·9	42	.....	1·75	+ 0·09
Deesa.....	29·712	W	11	113·1	82·8	64	.....	0·06	+ 0·68
Ahmedabad..	29·70	NNW	7	111·2	82·6	64	.....	0·06	+ 0·63
Bhuj	29·73	WNW	...	...	...	...	.....	0·59	+ 0·00
Jamnagar ...	29·78	WSW	20	98·1	79·2	70	.....	0·03	+ 1·12
Dwarka	29·765	WSW	13	88·9	79·8	83	.....	0·57	.....
Rajkot	29·74	WNW	13	108·5	77·1	81	.....	0·01	— 0·63
Bhavnagar Para,	29·72	SW	11	106·4	79·5	70	.....	0·32	+ 0·0
Veraval	29·75	W	8	85·6	80·3	86	.....	0·00	— 0·7
Neemuch	29·6.	WSW	11	108·6	83·5	1.	.....	0·04	— 0·57
Indore	29·65	W	10	110·6	82·1	51	.....	0·07	— 0·71
Saugor	29·59	W	7	107·9	83·6	30	.....	1·20	+ 1·51
Jubbulpore ...	29·58	WNW	3	108·5	73·6	22	.....	1·49	+ 1·47
Hoshangabad	29·66	WSW	3	111·.	82·7	23	.....	0·71	+ 1·53
Khandwa.....	29·68	NW	10	112·8	86·1	41	.....	0·06	+ 1·21
Raipur	29·607	ASW	3	108·8	78·9	31	.....	0·00	+ 1·38
Nagpur	29·63	SW	7	112·.	77·1	22	.....	2·45	+ 0·87
Amraoti	29·65	WSW	6	111·8	81·0	22	.....	0·41	+ 2·0
Akola	29·68	W	8	112·6	83·5	35	.....	0·32	+ 2·15
Surat	29·8	S	0	95·.	80·1	70	.....	0·43	+ 0·0
Malegaon.....	29·9	N	22	108·8	78·2	30	.....	0·01	+ 1·2
Bombay	29·80	WSW	8	91·6	81·2	72	.....	0·08	+ 0·6
Poona.....	29·841	W	17	102·1	70·6	38	.....	1·69	+ 0·8
Ahmednagar..	29·710	S	10	107·.	76·0	6.	.....	0·01	+ 2·32
Sholapur	29·738	SSW	7	107·6	76·0	32	.....	0·53	....
Ratnagiri.....	29·821	Calm	14	91·7	80·8	69	.....	0·01	+ 0·8
Bijapur.....	29·74	W	11	105·1	73·7	37	.....	0·02	+ 2·88
Belgaum	29·73	WSW	...	94·3	67·8	71	.....	3·81	+ 1·73
Mormugoa ...	29·638	NW	14	98·2	75·2	66	.....	1·16	+ 1·39
Karwar.....	29·837	W	6	88·8	80·6	68	.....	2·36	+ 1·21
Mangalore ...	29·826	E	8	88·9	80·0	78	0·14	7·10	+ 1·09
Calicut	29·786	NNE	13	88·7	75·2	83	.....	2·59	+ 7·9
Cochin	29·79	NE	M	86·3	74·7	82	0·07	10·98	+ 15·25
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	91·0	68·4	76	.....	0·43	— 2·09
Hyderabad (Deccan),	29·715	Calm	3	107·9	79·7	51	.....	5·01	+ 1·27
Masulipatam..	29·72	SSW	9	102·2	81·8	82	.....	8·91	+ 0·97
Bellary.....	29·71	W	9	105·0	81·3	50	.....	4·13	+ 0·24
Cuddapa	29·73	W	G	108·3	78·2	53	.....	1·11	+ 0·09
Madras	29·71	S	11	99·5	81·0	76	.....	7·21	+ 1·67
Coimbatore...	29·781	SW	8	92·4	68·6	38	.....	2·75	+ 0·22
Trichinopoly.	29·726	SW	6	102·1	77·7	60	.....	6·08	+ 7·4
Nagapattam...	29·706	Calm	9	95·3	4	80	.....	20·76	+ 12·3
Colombo	29·705	WSW	17	85·3	74·0	80	0·43	30.89	— 19·91

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular showing a brisk rise at Lahore, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Karwar and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The variations of barometer from normal are generally small.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly at Lahore Agra, Cawnpore Allahabad, Raipur, Calicut and Masulipatam and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong at Karachi, Deesa, Ajmer, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Rajkot, Akola, Poona, Bijapur and Belgaum and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The day temperature is 8° in defect of normal at Masulipatam and 5° to 9° in excess at several other stations. The night temperature is 5° to 15° in excess at Lahore, and Ajmer, Jacobabad and Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 122° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy at Bellary, Hyderabad (Deccan), Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur Poona, Surat, Raipur, Bhavnagar Para, Bhuj, Ahmedabad Deesa and Allahabad.

Rain in light showers fell at Bellary, Hyderabad (Deccan), Cochin and Amraoti.

Weather.—There is nothing important in weather to-day. Moderate to fresh south-westerly winds are blowing at Colombo and the sky is almost clear.

Mail steamer "Persia" which left Aden on the 21st reports having experienced up to Longitude 53° E, light easterly winds and fine weather; thence to Longitude 63° E moderate to light south-westerly winds and a moderate to slight south-westerly swell; thence to her arrival in port yesterday morning light variable winds, slight southerly swell and fine weather.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MAY 28.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest Perfect Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect Via Bhamo Interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden Perfect Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Cable Cayenne,—Pinheiros interrupted (4-8-05)

Cables Dominique —Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-05)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code addresses should not be used (4-8-05)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (19-2-04.)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed, telegrams via Chin for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication "via Kiachta." The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route (25-3-05).

The Japanese administration notify that telegrams written in plain English or Japanese addressed to Dalny or Port Arthur can be forwarded to Nagasaki by Military post.

At present they can only be accepted at senders risk (18-3-05.)

Cable Trinidad Demerara interrupted (15-5-05).

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted (23-5-05).

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th May 1905

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via,	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	5	40 p.m.	14	53
Teheran	25	2	35 p.m.	...	22
Suez	25	2	45 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 25th May, 1905.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time, H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	18	0	1
Karachi	0	29	0	3
Madras.....	0	33	0	3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Burrsfield, 2614 tons, Captain J W Mackenzie sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Housatonic, 2551 tons, Captain J B Henry, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 3124 tons, Captain J R J O Sullivan, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain H Kemp, sailed on Saturday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 90 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath 1326 tons, Captain Tege, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Zanzibar & Co., with a general cargo and 11 cabin and 75 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Trieste, 3293 tons, Captain D Mistrorigo, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe 19th April via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Webb, Mr R G Baldock, Mr K Kaiwakashi and one deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain D L Neilson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Woodward, Mrs Braid, Mr and Mrs Page and 2 children, Mr Logan, Captain Karox, Mr Brown, Captain and Mrs and Miss Twigg, Mr Booker and 75 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr H G C ...Senior Ville Cruiser
R I M S Canning.....Comdr A J Marshall....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinston..Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator.Comdr H M Hemihg...Surveyi Steamer
H M S Sphinx....Comdr Bowman .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie .....Aden.....1-6-5....R I M
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 27.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

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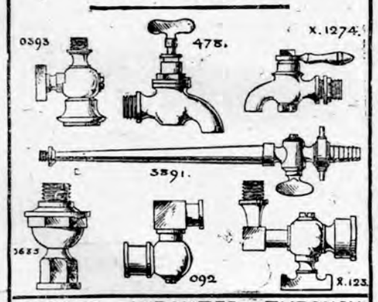

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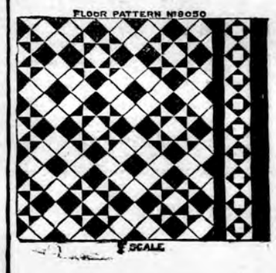

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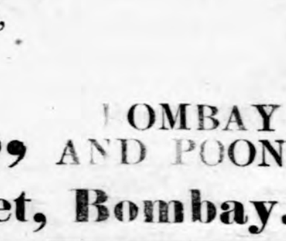

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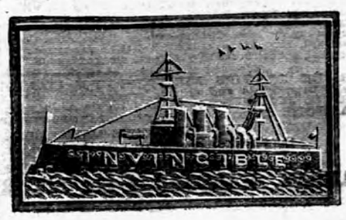

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